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PROHIBITION CHIEF ASKS \$10,500,000 TO ENFORCE LAWS

Budget Includes Million Addi-
tional for Liquor Crusade and
\$500,000 Anti-Drug Fund

Repeal of New York's Dry Law
Blamed for High Cost of
Law Enforcement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—An appropriation of \$10,500,000 for enforcement of the prohibition and anti-narcotic laws during the fiscal year, beginning next July 1, has been requested by Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, in preliminary estimates filed with the director of the budget. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 for prohibition and an additional \$500,000 for suppression of the narcotic drugs traffic.

Repeal of the state prohibition law in New York, otherwise known as the Mullan-Gage law, was declared by prohibition officials here to be one of the main reasons for the request for more funds to make the constitutional amendment effective.

As pointed out before Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, signed the dry law repealer, the extra burden shifted to the taxpayers of the entire country, has run into many thousands of dollars. In addition, New York's attitude was said to have given impetus to rum smuggling along the entire Atlantic coast, providing additional work and expense to the federal forces.

Force to Be Enlarged
It is proposed to increase the federal personnel with the increase in appropriation. It was pointed out by James E. Jones, assistant prohibition commissioner, that there are only 1800 agents in the federal force, as compared with 12,000 policemen in New York City. With the increase in funds, it is planned to add 250 agents and 50 legal and clerical workers to the force.

As a result of the withdrawal of New York from prohibition enforcement, Mr. Jones said it has been necessary for the Federal Government to shift many prohibition agents from other sections of the country to that State.

The action of New York, it is declared here, also has had a sympathetic effect in New Jersey and other near-by states, which the Federal Government has had to meet with forces from the south and west, which are "dry."

Ninety-eight Per Cent Polson
Mr. Jones said that the request for additional funds was not made necessary by any growth in the liquor traffic as a general movement in the country. On the contrary, he pointed to marked progress in prohibition enforcement and contended that the Nation should enforce prohibition vigorously. He said:

One can build a house quicker by employing 100 men than by hiring 15 or 20. And so it is with prohibition. The more spent today in enforcement the quicker the job will be finished. In time we should be able to reduce the appropriation.

We are making progress with what we have. We no longer have any trouble with leaks through forged permits. There is very little bottled in bond liquor being sold today. The liquor being sold is 98 per cent poison.

Our greatest problem today is the rum smuggling and manufacture of liquor. The smuggling was never so bad as certain newspapers would have the country believe, but there is some liquor smuggling and this must be stopped.

We are getting better co-operation from the states in prohibition enforcement and this accounts for much of our progress. I believe the people are getting more careful in their selections of sheriffs and police officials. They are appointing only men who will rigidly enforce all laws, including prohibition.

The current appropriation for enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic law is \$750,000. With the additional \$500,000 being sought, it is planned to increase the law enforcement personnel considerably. There are at present 176 agents enforcing the laws against the drug evil.

DRY AGENT WOULD DESTROY LIQUOR ON SCENE OF SEIZURE

Prohibition Law Ought to Be Changed So This Could
Be Done, Says Mr. Stroup—Cites Benefits

The prohibition law ought to be amended so that liquor seized by prohibition agents may be destroyed immediately, instead of waiting for long-drawn-out forfeiture proceedings, was the opinion expressed today by Andrew D. Stroup, newly appointed divisional prohibition agent for New England, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The destruction on the spot, in the presence of competent witnesses, of the contraband and often poisonous stuff as soon as it is seized, would hasten a fuller effect to the enforcement of the law and do away with the possibility that liquor may get back again into the hands that had it before."

When he was asked about the reported disappearance of large amounts of liquor taken and stored in Boston, that a Government investigator has reported, Mr. Stroup said that he had no personal knowledge of it and that all that had come to him was through hearsay, but that in general the answer to such a condition in Boston or elsewhere was legal pro-

Lakes-to-Sea Waterway Winning Supporters

REPRESENTATIVES of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, in session here today, expressed the belief that congressional action in support of the deep waterway project to connect the Atlantic and the Great Lakes would be taken at the next session. Sentiment in New England is rapidly changing in favor of the deep waterway, Mr. C. Gardner, president of the association, declared.

BARGAIN FEATURES ENTER COAL STRIKE

Both Sides Make Slight Concessions—Operators Yield in Arbitration Demand

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 6 (AP)—Leaders of the miners' union and anthracite operators, whose differences have led to a general suspension of mining, had some new ground to go over, but still exhibited marked difference in views when Governor Pinchot reassembled them today in the course of his peace effort. Tentative agreements on the part of the employers' group to drop the stand for arbitration which has been upheld since the inception of negotiations were understood to be in the Governor's hands as a result of the executive sessions of yesterday.

Miners' union officials, too, had in some degree moderated the original scope of their organization's demands, by agreeing that a 10 per cent wage increase for contract miners might do. They continued, however, to ask more for the day workers, who constitute the bulk of anthracite employees, and this the operators were most unwilling to concede.

The union likewise tentatively offered to put a limit to the amount of dues which would be assessed against its members, if the operators would agree to collect those dues by the "check off" method of holding the amounts involved out of each individual miner's pay check.

The tentative offers as made were all based on the original peace proposals of the Governor, which included a 10 per cent flat increase in wages for all anthracite workers; abolition of all but eight-hour employment; recognition of the union and of the principles of collective bargaining; and dropping of the "check off" demand by the union in exchange for an agreement by operators to let union agents collect dues in company offices on pay days.

In bringing out the new proposals yesterday, Governor Pinchot was said to have suggested that the employers forego their arbitration stand, to which the union has indicated unflinching opposition and that the miners' leaders in turn drop the "check off" proposition entirely. The resulting statements from each side did not quite bring about the bargain suggested.

KLAN ABANDONS PLAN TO RUN UNIVERSITY

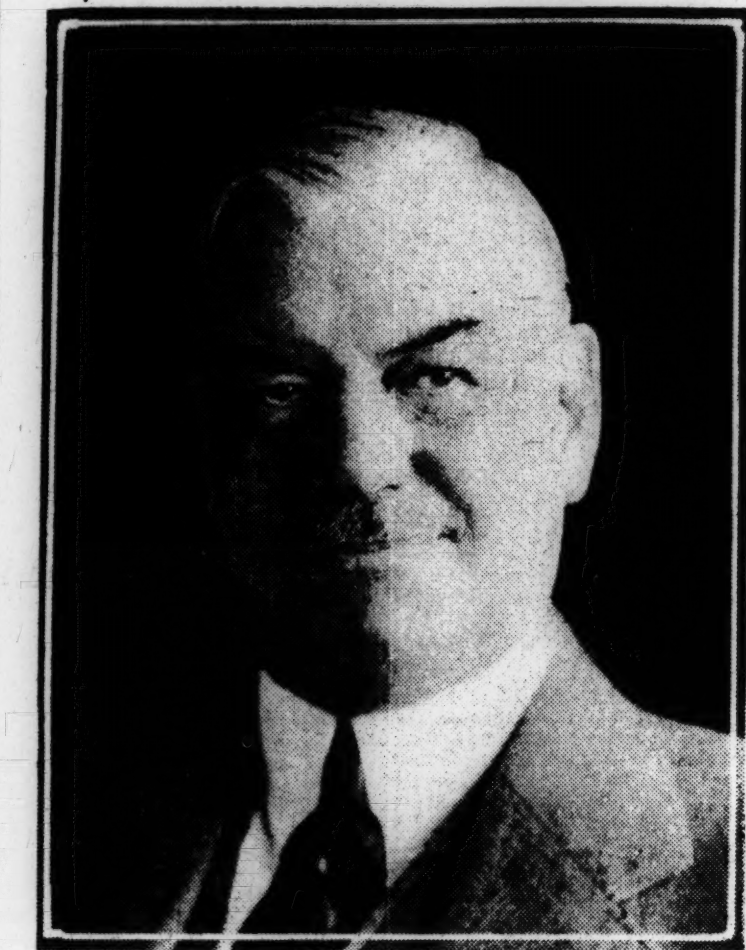
VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 6 (Special).—Plans of the Ku Klux Klan for taking over Valparaiso University and conducting it under the name of the National University have been abandoned. It was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today by M. J. Bowman Jr., vice-president of the university. Decision of the Klan was made known to university officials in a telegram stating that legal complications would prevent the Klan from carrying out the project.

The university will open on Oct. 1, under the continuing management of its board of private trustees, Mr. Bowman stated, and he says preparations are being made for an enrollment of between 1800 and 2000 students. The university officials admit that they are considerably disturbed over the "unfortunate publicity" resulting from the approaches made by the Klan, but Mr. Bowman stated that other means for financing the institution are under consideration.

FRANCO-GERMAN INTERVENTION BY AMERICA IS UPHAM ADVICE

C. Q. P. Treasurer Will Ask President to "Step In" in
Claims Row—Says America Alone Can Demand Peace

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Frederic W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, will ask President Coolidge to intervene in the Franco-German impasse over reparations as the first step in putting Europe on a sound economic basis, he said upon his return here after having studied the European situation through the summer. He will go in order. While every right-thinking person believes that, under the rules of the war game, Germany, having lost, should make proper reparations, it is stupid to seek to impose conditions on the vanquished nation that would result in ruin, not only for Germany, but for the countries in Europe that are looking to Germany for reparations. France today, instead of paying its debt to this country, is employing that credit to make of herself what she told



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Frederic W. Upham

A Tour of the Old World Has Convinced Mr. Upham That America Is the
Only Nation That Can Demand That Europe "Put Its House in Order"

to Washington last week, on invitation of the President, to report on Old World conditions.

Mr. Upham said he would recommend to President Coolidge that he ask Congress for authority to name a commission of American business men to determine reparations Germany is able to pay.

Without asking permission of France, the United States, in Mr. Upham's opinion, should inquire into Germany's ability to pay and then France should be informed that the figure arrived at should be accepted at once.

Failure of France to accept the commission's findings should be followed by a demand upon France to pay at once the debt she owes the United States, according to Mr. Upham's plan. Mr. Upham said:

The United States is the only nation in the world today that is in a position to demand that Europe put its house in order.

While many sympathize with France's idea of protecting herself against another war, the fact is that the economic structure of the civilized world is put in jeopardy by the present actions of France.

The European nations seem powerless to bring order out of chaos. Without any regard to leagues of nations, world courts, or any other tribunal that may be advocated by well-meaning Americans, the time has come for a business settlement of the whole problem.

That a commission of American business men would be fair to both Germany and France goes without saying. And in my judgment we should not ask France's permission to take this step.

Mr. Upham announced that unless President Coolidge vetoed present plans of the national committee, the Republican national convention in 1924 would be held in Chicago.

Mr. Upham said that the American people of President Coolidge that the Red Cross be made a clearing house for the collection of all funds to be sent to Japan, that all fund raising for the stricken Japanese be concentrated through the American Red Cross to prevent overlapping.

Promptness Required
Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, attending this morning's meeting, stressed the necessity for raising the \$5,000,000 by next Monday. Acting Chairman James L. Fieser of the American Red Cross informed the committee that local Red Cross chapters throughout the United States are bending every effort to exceed the quota allotted them.

W. Gordon Brown, in charge of the purchasing and shipping department of the American Relief Administration, which has been taken over in the emergency by the Red Cross, announced that the first shipment of relief supplies, the necessity for raising the \$5,000,000 by next Monday. Acting Chairman James L. Fieser of the American Red Cross informed the committee that local Red Cross chapters throughout the United States are bending every effort to exceed the quota allotted them.

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AMERICA IS READY TO FINANCE LOAN TO REBUILD JAPAN

Mr. Mellon Says Nipponese
Credit Is Above Question—
Relief Fund Grows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Japan will have no difficulty obtaining a large reconstruction loan in the United States, is the opinion of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, because the credit of Japan stands above question throughout the world. He looks for an early recovery there from the earthquake effects.

That reconstruction loans may be issued by the Japanese Government or municipalities affected by the disturbance, was the view of Mr. Mellon, and he saw no difficulty of the American investment market absorbing new loans from the Island Empire.

An examination of Japan's national finances will reveal a sound condition, it is said, and the record of that country to meet its obligations and not ask for cancellation, was considered by Mr. Mellon to be its recommendation for asking help in the present emergency.

Within a few months, industry should be moving smoothly in Japan, since the earthquake has not impaired to any great extent basic industries of the country. The immediate need of Japan from the United States, outside of relief work, would likely be that of lumber, steel, and machinery, as Mr. Mellon views the situation. He does not believe the disturbance in Japan will have any serious effect on industrial conditions in America.

Thousands for Relief
Cash contributions and promises of co-operation in the program of aid for stricken Japan continued to pour into headquarters of the American Red Cross today. Checks received during the morning brought the total, which has been sent direct to headquarters, to \$141,085.50. Telegrams are being received hourly from national organizations and industries promising support in the Red Cross drive for \$5,000,000, which it is hoped will be raised by next Monday. The necessity for quick action is stressed by Red Cross officials in charge of the drive. At a meeting of the executive committee today the following action was taken:

1. Local Red Cross chapters throughout the United States were informed that in view of the urgent need of the earthquake sufferers and the response that is sure to be made to the appeal by a sympathetic American people, that \$5,000,000 be regarded as a minimum amount.

2. All local Red Cross chapters were notified that it was the hope of the executive committee that the \$5,000,000 goal would be reached by next Monday, if not earlier.

3. It was urged that in accordance with the request to the American people of President Coolidge that the Red Cross be made a clearing house for the collection of all funds to be sent to Japan, that all fund raising for the stricken Japanese be concentrated through the American Red Cross to prevent overlapping.

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A telegram received this morning from Will H. Hays assured the Red Cross of the "unlimited support" of the motion picture industry. Mr. Hays has ordered that President Coolidge's proclamation of aid for Japan be

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States Greek Case



Nicholas Politis
Chief Delegate from Athens who Upheld Position Taken by His Government in the League Discussion of the Greco-Italian Crisis.

BRITAIN BACKED BY SMALL STATES

French Official Opinion Under
No Misapprehension on Point
—Fiume Still a Problem

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 6.—There is still much doubt here as to whether the Council of Ambassadors or the League of Nations will dispose of the Italo-Greek affair in its entirety. It is clear that the Council will deal with the grave incident near Janina and the sanctions to be imposed if the responsibility is to be established. So far it has refrained from discussing the sequel, the bombardment and occupation of Corfu.

French official opinion differs from that of England, which sees in this act sufficient cause for intervention by the League. The French thesis is that as no act of war has followed occupation, peace is not menaced. In support of this contention the declaration of Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, to the effect that no further hostile act is meditated is stressed.

All the same apprehension is expressed among certain sections of opinion here that the incident may lead to defections from the League. Neutrals and the Little Entente are in favor of the League handling the matter even if Italy decides to quit.

French official opinion is under no misapprehension on one point that in the action Great Britain has taken it has the backing of all the small states. There is apprehension of another storm being caused by Italy. Political writers are wondering whether the warning will be heeded by England. This has reference to the Fiume problem.

Nicholas Pashitch, Premier of Yugoslavia, has seen Raymond Poincaré and has discussed with him the situation, concerning which he does not take a pessimistic view, emphasizing that Yugoslavia is resolved to adopt a conciliatory policy. The main object of Mr. Pashitch in seeing the French Premier was in connection with the 300,000,000 franc loan to Yugoslavia, which has been approved by the Chamber, though not yet ratified by the Senate.

BOOK SURVEY SHOWS "STANDARD" DEMAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The popular demand in New York is for the better class of books, not for so-called "best sellers," according to a survey of the book stock of the New York Public Library made here recently, which shows that 22,000 books by authors of the highest standard are too worn and soiled for further circulation. The trustees are asking for a larger appropriation for the coming year, representing an increase of nearly \$275,000 over last year's budget, in order to replace these worn books as soon as possible.

The greatest demand, it is said, is for works of standard writers. These include Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Stevenson and Kipling. Poets constantly being called for include Shakespeare, Tennyson, Keats and Longfellow, while important biographies, such as Franklin's Autobiography, are in demand. There is also a steady run on books on works, the best current fiction, and books of history and travel.

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EUROPE AWAITING LEAGUE DECISION ON BALKAN CRISIS

Small Powers Determined Upon
Upholding League's Competency
to Deal With Case

Treaty as Well as France's Influence in Little Entente and
Poland Jeopardized

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Again all eyes are turned toward Geneva where it is expected the Council of the League of Nations will come to a decision today on the appeal of the Athens Government that the League intervene in the Italo-Greek conflict. In informed quarters here the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was told that representatives of the powers in the League would not be influenced in the least by the Italian threat to withdraw from League membership if the Council decided to act in this case and that in the Council it was practically agreed that they should reject Italy's plea that the League had no authority in the case.

It was asserted that the determination of the small powers, including Belgium, to persist in the demand that the League declare its competency to deal with the case now represented what is practically solidly crystallized opinion. With Lord Robert Cecil, head of the British delegation at Geneva, heading this movement in support of the League's jurisdiction it is not believed here that the Council will temporize much longer nor run the risk of seeing the League dismembered by yielding to Italy's threat.

Disquietude Over France

The attitude of France regarding the procedure in this dispute between Italy and Greece continues to give cause for some disquietude here, despite the declarations which some of the most important personages in French circles in London have made to the effect that France was and is standing shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in support of the competence of the League to deal with the question. Without presuming to dispute this French assertion, it is evident here that much diplomatic scheming is going on—jockeying for position. There is a chance for France to gain much diplomatic prestige from the present situation—a chance to gain much in Italian friendship even at the expense of the ancient and traditional Anglo-Italian friendship—and at this moment France is out to make friends wherever it can. It thinks it needs them.

On the other hand, not only the Treaty of Versailles but France's preponderant influence in Poland and the Little Entente is jeopardized. If the League Council is influenced to declare its incompetence to deal with the Italo-Greek imbroglio, and the League is disrupted in consequence of this, the Versailles pact will receive the most serious blow it ever got and in Europe force will be substituted for law, order and constitutional procedure. Although France is today the most powerful military power in the world, if Europe is again turned into a cockpit it lacks the population necessary to maintain such an exalted position as it is aiming at. It is all this—and more—in French thought that has caused a very highly-placed Frenchman to assure the writer that France wants this Italo-Greek case settled in a constitutional way and therefore it is in thorough accord with Great Britain on methods.

Italy's Position

The scheme already reported in the Christian Science Monitor for both

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the League of Nations and the Council of Ambassadors to take a hand in the settlement—a scheme of which France is unquestionably the author—is even more strongly advocated by the friends of France today than it was yesterday. Italy recognizes the competence of the ambassadors' council to deal with the dispute, and while highly placed Italians here refused to comment on this proposal for publication, their friendly looks indicated unmistakably where Benito Mussolini stands in this regard. Even the forwarding of this proposal by French diplomacy has done more than anything else to bring France and Italy closer together than they have been since they began to drift apart over the Ruhr "adventure" and Italy lined itself up on the side of Great Britain for a quick ending of the Franco-Belgian occupation of Germany's chief industrial region.

While the Council of Ambassadors in Paris decided yesterday to institute an inquiry into the murder of General Tellini and his staff on Greek soil, it has adjourned its meeting until tomorrow to "study the modalities of the inquiry." Meanwhile very urgent conversations are going on between London, Paris and Rome, with a view to effecting a settlement without further endangering the existence of the League. It is believed in informed quarters here that these conversations were responsible for the League Council adjourning its meeting yesterday to today, and that the ambassadors are deciding to name tomorrow as the day for their next meeting.

The chief purpose of these conversations is to find a way to "let Italy down lightly," a man who is in a position to know told the writer. The Monitor's London correspondent has authoritatively informed that the League Council and the Council of Ambassadors were working in perfect harmony. The informant said the situation this morning was better than it was yesterday, although it is still regarded by high officials as very grave.

Britain Exchanges Views With Italian Government

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 6.—While public attention is centered on today's meeting at Geneva, the chief political event in Rome is the long conversation between Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and Howard Kennard, counselor at the British Embassy, who, owing to the absence of the Ambassador, is in charge of the British Embassy. Although no official statement has been published, there is reason to believe Mr. Kennard and Signor Mussolini exchanged frankly the views of their respective governments in the Greco-Italian conflict.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns on good authority that Mr. Kennard submitted a conciliatory solution of the dispute, which, if prolonged, might endanger the peace of the Balkans. The British Government suggests that once Greece applied to the League to intervene in the conflict with Italy, the League should not declare its incompetence to examine the demand of Greece but should declare that, as the Italian mission was sent into Albania by the Council of Ambassadors, this body should be entrusted with the settlement of the dispute as well as punishment of those found responsible for the outrage. If Italy accepts the British viewpoint, England would not insist on intervention by the League.

The Monitor correspondent has not been able to learn whether Signor Mussolini accepted the new proposal, but from previous statements by the Premier, the policy of the Italian Government is sufficiently clear. According to official explanations made when Corfu was occupied, Italy's action does not exclude any measure which the Council of Ambassadors might take.

Italy still considers its right to regulate the dispute with Greece independently from the sanctions which the Council of Ambassadors might take against Greece. So that there has been no substantial change in the policy of Italy during the last 24 hours.

Uruguay Issues Denial

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 6.—In connection with advices from Rome that Uruguay and Brazil have decided to

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Colonial—"The Lullaby," 8:10.
Copley—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Home—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Pine Arts—"Eruption," 8:15.
Keith—"Yvonne," 8:15.
Hollis—"Take a Chance," 8:10.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (film), 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:20.
St. James—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Sullivan—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.

British Charitable Society, quarterly meeting, Hotel Bellevue, 8 p. m.
American League, Department of Massachusetts, fifth annual convention, Marblehead, opens today.

Tomorrow's Events
Appalachian Club, autumn excursion to Saguenay River.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—8 to 10, concert program.
WJL (Medford Hills)—7:30, Edison concert: "Bits of Wisdom," by George Brinton Beal; "Converting Bruce," a one-act play.
WEAF (New York City)—7:30, vocal numbers, 9 to 10, instrumental numbers and songs.
WJZ (New York City)—8:15, Lafayette Day Celebration on musical.
WGNY (Schenectady)—7:45, farmer night, musical.
WOR (Newark)—7, musical recital.
WRC (Washington)—6, children's hour.

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Text of Treaty of Versailles Quoted Before League by Lord Robert Cecil

The following are the clauses quoted by Lord Robert Cecil before the League of Nations on Wednesday, in the course of the debate on the Greco-Italian dispute:

ARTICLE X
The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XII
The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XV
If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article XII, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not settled, the Council shall either unanimously or by a majority vote make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the Council may make public statements of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

Under the provisions of this article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

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DEADLOCK REACHED OVER GREEK ISSUE

Scandinavians and Great Britain Insist on Respect for Covenant—Italy Is Opposed

By DEMAREST LLOYD
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—After the close of the debate on the Greco-Italian controversy before the Council of the League, yesterday, affairs here superficially resumed their normal aspect. Commissions got to work in the afternoon and made some progress in preliminary arrangements. All decided to open their sessions to the public, except when expressly provided otherwise. Interest, however, remained absorbed in the international crisis which has shaken the League, and, as intimated by Lord Robert Cecil, may shake all Europe.

Apparently there is a deadlock. Great Britain and the Scandinavians insist on the provisions of the League Covenant be respected and applied. Italy, with some semblance of support from France, is opposed. If the issue is forced either way, there is apt to be commotion in the League, with the possibility of several withdrawals. It is hoped that Greece and Italy will arrange matters among themselves so that public flouting of the League doctrines will disappear and at the same time the League will not have to be called on to settle the case.

Little Entente Meets
The Little Entente representatives held a meeting last night and although the proceedings were secret it is understood a decision was reached as to policy in this question.

In British circles consideration is being given to the suggestion of a good friend of the League, just returned from Italy, that the League call on the Council of Ambassadors to settle the question, as the case had been in their hands, and their failure to delimit the frontiers of Albania was responsible for the uncertainty and the possibility of disorder in this section. By this means the League would be in a stronger position than if an attempt were made to force the issue through the League organization.

Japan Influential
Under all circumstances, Japan occupies a position of extraordinary influence, so that interest attaches to the remark of the representative of one of the British dominions, that of all nations Japan was pre-eminently one whose position was consistently "correct."

In the first commission, consideration of Canada's demand for an amendment to Article X was further postponed, as this question is involved with the whole problem of mutual guarantees in the hands of the third commission on disarmament. In the third commission, disappointment and some surprise were expressed at the long-standing failure or refusal of the United States to answer the inquiry as to its objections to the provisions in the Treaty of St. Germain for control of the private manufacture of and international traffic in arms.

GERMAN FINANCIERS SEEKING SOLUTION
(Continued from Page 1)

enterprises also are preparing to reduce or to cut down their activities. A meeting was held on Tuesday to discuss the situation and reassembled today. Herr Hilferding, Finance Minister; Herr von Reumer, Minister of Economics, and Herr Luther, Minister of Food, had a conference today with a number of leading business and financial experts, including Geheimrat Buecher and Geheimrat Kramer of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Geheimrat Carl Helfferich, formerly Conservative Minister of Finance and representative of the landholders and banks, when concrete proposals for the establishment of a stable currency were discussed.

Independent Bank Proposed
These proposals are still fluid, but The Christian Science Monitor represents as understood on good authority that the scheme holds the field at the present moment is upon lines originally suggested by Herr Helfferich. This plan would enable a combination of industrialists and landholders to establish a bank independent of the state, but empowered to issue a paper currency based upon rye bread prices, and backed by the capitalists themselves. Representatives of the Deutsche, the Dresdener, the Darmstädter and the Disconto banks were also in consultation with members of the Cabinet yesterday.

The currency committee of the Federal Economic Council also met yesterday, and reassembled today.

A preliminary meeting of Labor representatives was also held to demand the establishment of a stable currency, and a general meeting of the Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschafts Bund (The General German Labor Union) takes place today to discuss the whole matter of resistance in relation to passive resistance and unemployment. The air in the meanwhile is full of proposals and counter proposals for meeting the situation. One scheme, which Rudolf Haverstein, president of the Reichsbank, is

said to favor, would render possible stable bank deposits in marks as well as in foreign currency.

Another speaker at today's Federal Economic Council meeting pointed out that without the stabilization of the mark, the market would shortly be without food. A strong section of the Government holds that political as well as financial measures are essential. One proposal is that the ministers of Economics, Reconstruction and Finance should be endowed under Article 48 of the Constitution with dictatorial powers to deal with exchange, unemployment and production.

This, however, it is understood, is not likely to be done without prior consultation with all the coalition parties.

GREECE REQUESTS VENIZELOS TO ACT

His Offices Sought in Present Dispute—Nicolas Politis' Report Received

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Sept. 6.—A ministerial council was held last night, for the purpose of discussing a report dispatched by Nicolas Politis, the Greek delegate to the League of Nations, asking for complementary instructions which were immediately wired. Mr. Politis reported that the Italian delegate, Signor Salandra, had declared that the League Council was competent to handle the question, and that after protracted discussion it had been decided to refer to the respective governments to ascertain whether the League could be considered competent to deal with the problem.

The Greek Government has offered a handsome reward to anyone producing evidence leading to the capture of the assassins. The expelled Governor of Corfu declares that the number of killed was 16 and the wounded 33, as the result of the bombardment. The Italians continue the landing of new forces and are rapidly fortifying the Corfu Strait opposite Epirus.

Rumania is asserted to have declared its willingness to uphold the Greek viewpoint and Serbia its readiness to interfere energetically if the League fails to arrive at a settlement.

It is reported that the Revolutionary Government has proposed to Eleutherios Venizelos that he shall undertake the mission of representing Greece in the present Greco-Italian dispute with full plenipotentiary powers. His answer is awaited.

Press comment on Italian violence may be condensed as follows: If Greece accepts the Italian demands, the idea of a Hellenic independent state and the idea of justice are abolished and Greek prestige will suffer irreparably. The crime is roundly condemned and severe punishment for the assassins demanded and the justice of paying an indemnity to the victims' families admitted, but the full demands formulated by the Italians are impossible of acceptance.

Representatives of northern Epirus believe that the assassination was organized by Albanians, who desired to foster intrigues between Greece and Italy.

DA VINCI CASE ADJOURNED
By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Investigation into the authenticity of the Kaunas painting, "La Belle Ferronnière," has been adjourned, Bernard Berenson, the Boston Florentine expert having completed his evidence which will come before the Supreme Court in New York. It is expected that the inquiry will be resumed in a fortnight when the scene will be transferred to the Louvre Museum, where the supposedly genuine Da Vinci will be removed from its frame and confronted with the Hahn canvas.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday unsettled, probably showers; little change in temperature; light easterly winds.
Northern and Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday unsettled, followed by showers; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 68
Atlantic City 70
Boston 68
Buffalo 62
Chicago 60
Cleveland 60
Denver 68
Des Moines 68
Detroit 68
Evanston 68
Galveston 68
Hartford 68
Havana 68
Helen 68
Jacksonville 68
New York 68
Philadelphia 68
Pittsburgh 68
Portland, Me. 60
Portland, Ore. 58
San Francisco 68
St. Louis 68
St. Paul 68
Washington 68

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 8:41 p. m. Friday, 9:13 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:41 p. m.

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ITALY AGAIN DENIES LEAGUE AUTHORITY

Jugoslavian Request to Take Fiume Case to the Council Is Refused

By Special Cable

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Reports, believed to be thoroughly trustworthy, received here from Belgrade say that the negotiations between Italy and Jugoslavia over Fiume have reached a difficult stage, and that the utmost circumspection and caution is being urged in the highest Serbian quarters to prevent any outward show of sympathy for Greece in the present European crisis. For several months the members of the Italo-Jugoslavia joint commission have been debating the interpretation of the terms of the Rapallo treaty of 1920. At Italy's request the limit for this debate was fixed for Aug. 31, but when this date came round the commission was no nearer an agreement than before.

Italy thereupon recommended the extension of the time limit, but Jugoslavia refused to agree, proposing instead the arbitration of the dispute to the permanent court of international justice at The Hague.

To this proposal Italy has returned a categorical refusal, and has threatened to resign from the League if Jugoslavia persists in its course, and the League Council agrees to act. Thus Italy has registered two refusals to permit the League to deal with affairs in which it is concerned. Italy has given Jugoslavia until Sept. 15 to agree to its views.

The Jugoslavians are not strong enough to oppose Italy singly with force, and consequently they prefer that both the Fiume and the Greco-Italian cases should go to the League for settlement. They believe their security and that of all the smaller powers lies with the League. The Jugoslavians, however, would regret to see any dilatoriness on the part of the League, should it decide to take up either or both these cases, and would view with great disfavor any decision by the League to refer either of these controversies to the International Court of Justice for decision on the Italian appeal. This, the Jugoslavians hold, would entail an indefinite delay, while Italy would be left in undisputed possession for the time being at least, of territory assigned to Jugoslavia by the Rapallo treaty, and likewise in the possession of Corfu, Paxos and Antipaxos.

Despite the attitude of saner heads, the Belgrade press has adopted a severe tone toward Italy. Editorial commentators charge its selfishness and its aim to foster intrigues between Greece and Italy.

EX-SOLDIERS URGE UNITY OF ALLIES
Maintenance of Anglo-French-Belgian Friendship Emphasized

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6.—Before concluding the International Congress of Old Comrades of the Great War, a long resolution was adopted, unanimously emphasizing the necessity of maintaining the Anglo-French-Belgian friendship, protesting against the systematic campaign to provoke division between these countries. In addition it was declared that no ally could

throw over any stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles without the unanimous consent of the signatories.

In conclusion, the resolution emphasized the essential necessity of unity among the Allies. The next congress will take place in England on Sept. 15. The French deputy, M. Bertrand, the president and the other officers were re-elected.

At the congress yesterday Alvin M. Owsley, commander of the American Legion, acknowledged the unquestionable right of France and Belgium to receive just reparations and declared a way must be found to make Germany pay. After declaring his sorrow that there were "in my country as well as yours cowards who hold high position and who will betray the country for ambition or personal gain," Commander Owsley said in part:

"We are the representatives of the allied nations—we are a 'Bloc.' Let us remain thus, so that no pressure can divide us. But this once attained, let us think of those against whom we fought. There are other things to be done in life than to be constantly fighting. Would it not be possible to speak with the Germans and Austrians and explain matters? How can you expect your enemy to acknowledge his mistake if you have not courage to speak to him? If we refuse to change the old methods you in Europe will not in my humble opinion attain the kind of peace which you deserve."

In the evening Commander Owsley left Brussels on his way back to America.

DRYS SEEK VIEWS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Orville S. Poland, general counsel and state legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, has sent to all candidates for the state Assembly a letter containing a question sounding their attitude on prohibition law enforcement, in order that he may ascertain the status of the next Assembly regarding the wet and dry issue.

Mr. Poland indicates in his communication why no attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to try for the enactment of a substitute for the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement law, which was repealed at the last session of the Legislature.

The question follows: "If nominated and elected a member of the Legislature of the State of New York will you favor and vote for legislation enabling cities, villages and towns to enact ordinances in aid of the enforcement of existing laws and thereby enable them to place themselves officially on record behind laws which are binding upon the inhabitants of such cities, villages and towns in any event?"

MONTEAL'S PEOPLE INCREASE
MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 3. (Special Correspondence)—According to Lowell's Montreal Directory for 1923-24, just issued, the city of Montreal has a population of 326,304, while greater Montreal, including the city proper and several outlying municipalities, has a population of 941,529. The estimated increase in the city's population since 1921 is 62,400.

NEW FUEL DIRECTOR CHOOSES ADVISORS

Mr. Hultman, State Administrator, Expected to Advocate Use of Substitutes

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Necessaries of Life, today assumed office as Emergency Fuel Administrator of the Commonwealth, to which place he was appointed yesterday afternoon by Channing H. Cox, Governor. The executive council confirmed the appointment under suspension of the rules immediately after the Governor announced it. Mr. Hultman was sworn into his emergency position this morning by the Governor. As soon as he had qualified for the service under the emergency fuel administration act, passed early this year by the Legislature, Mr. Hultman appointed an advisory committee and called for it to meet this afternoon in his office in the State House at 3 o'clock.

Advisory Committee Personnel

The emergency fuel administrator announced that he had asked the advisory committee of eight citizens to help him formulate a plan for handling the fuel situation in Massachusetts and that action will be taken to meet the conditions which have arisen because of the suspension of work in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania.

The advisory committee named by Administrator Hultman comprises:

E. H. Baker, president of the Coal Exchange; William A. Clark, president of the New England Retail Coal Dealers Association; Frederick E. Dowey, American Car Company, Sherborn, Mass.; David A. Ellis, Commissioner of Public Utilities; Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company; Emerson H. Packard, president of the Packard-Green Coal Company; Wallace Phinney, president of the City Fuel Company; George W. Pickering, president of the George W. Pickering Coal Company.

JAPAN'S POSITION AS GREAT POWER DISCUSSED IN WORLD CAPITALS

Questions as to Status of Naval Strength Cause Speculation
Emigration Issue May Be Solved

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Probably in every State Department and Foreign Office in the world there already is speculation as to how Japan's position as a great power has been affected by the events of the last few days. Though the Japanese were facing grave economic problems, due to war conditions, they were at the zenith of their political strength among the nations of the world. Many authorities believed Japan emerged from the Washington Conference the master of the East. Can it remain such after the ravages of earthquake, fire and flood?

Authorities who are asking that question in the Washington diplomatic world say its answer depends upon the extent to which the Japanese Navy has suffered damage. If Yokosuka, the chief naval port, near Yokohama, has been destroyed, and with it any considerable number of first-class war craft, the Mikado's fleet has sustained a serious blow.

Japan's influence as a world

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Carl Gubitz, Hartford, Conn.
Anna T. Gubitz, Hartford, Conn.
Bertha C. Gubitz, Hartford, Conn.
Alois Becker, Rockville, Conn.
Charles E. Becker, Rockville, Conn.
Ann B. C. Acheson, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. S. E. Field, Ocala, Fla.
Charles F. Miller, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Mary L. Miller, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Jennie M. Larrabee, Malden, Mass.
Elyse E. Larrabee, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Helen G. Cornell, Malden, Mass.
Francis E. Cornell, Malden, Mass.
Florence L. Cornell, Malden, Mass.
W. R. Brown, Toronto, Canada.
Millicent Brown, Toronto, Canada.
Violent M. Brown, Toronto, Canada.
Madge E. Brown, Toronto, Canada.
J. Ferguson, Glasgow, Scotland.
Margaret Gaidner, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Helen A. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Lizzie L. R. Foote, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Rita Berman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. H. M. Knapp, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mrs. John Godfrey Berggren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Constance Berggren, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cora Alma Henderson, Ashmont, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Henderson, Ashmont, Mass.
Mrs. J. Blanchi, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert V. Lewis, Watertown, Conn.
Mrs. Emily A. Lewis, Watertown, Conn.
Marion French, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Maude Sawyer Taylor, Washington, D. C.
Mabel Packard, South Pasadena, Cal.
Lulu M. Hersh, Dayton, O.
Ruby F. Marsh, Dayton, O.
Carolyn S. Bailey, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Ellen S. H. Raffaldini, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Agnis Lora Dunlop, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Annie Hunter Dunlop, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Charlotte A. Ellis, Frederickburg, Va.
Emma Ahrens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara Ahrens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rettelle I. Chambers, Norwalk, N. Y.
Mrs. Isaac J. Mordunoff, Altoona, Pa.
Paul G. Woodmansee, Shelbyville, Ind.
Frances P. Crossman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. G. M. Marcell, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. M. Stair, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Augusta W. Anderson, Crawford, N. Y.
Elizabeth A. Jacobs, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dumbrell, Hamilton, Can.
Curt Anderson, Hamilton, Can.
Mrs. M. A. Elston, Tampa, Fla.
Natalia La Mar, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Read Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.
May G. Kipper, Watertown, Mass.
Carrie M. Rich, Watertown, Mass.
Marguerite Soper, Catonsville, Md.
Nellie J. Chase, West Winfield, N. Y.
F. C. Keach, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. Frank Keach, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Frances Keach, Los Angeles, Cal.
Edward H. Keach, Newton, Mass.
Mrs. E. G. Gifford, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. F. G. Harrington, Brockton, Mass.
Tom Penn Elton, Winona Lake, Ind.
Hubert H. Fudge, Bristol, Eng.
Mrs. Minnie Edith Mowen, Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Edith Stanhope, Ellwood City, Pa.
G. Keith Danell, Meriden, Conn.
Miss Adelaide F. Steele, Utica, N. Y.

American visitors registered at the London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:

Robert S. Barton, St. Paul, Minn.

CLUB TO EXPLOIT WHITE MOUNTAINS

Forestry Convention Informed That Range Will Be Displayed More Attractively

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 6 (Special).—The largest convention ever held by the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests opened last night at the Plymouth Normal School with an attendance of 125, including large landowners and timber owners.

At the opening dinner last night at the Penikese House, William F. Rogers, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, was the principal speaker. The club does much work in this section, and Mr. Rogers expressed the opinion that the White Mountains will be displayed even more attractively in the future.

James W. Toumey, director of the Yale University forests near Keene, N. H., talked on the experience of that preserve and on the general subject of "Cleaning Out the Woodlot."

Dr. Elsie Gerry of the Forests Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., gave an illustrated talk on the microscopic structure of various kinds of wood found in America.

Prof. J. C. Kendall of Durham, director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on the loan value of standing timber as a farm asset.

Dr. Ernest L. Silver, director of the Plymouth Normal School, read a telegram from J. J. Donovan who was educated in New Hampshire and now resides in the State of Washington expressing a desire to help New Hampshire by contributing \$100 to the work of the Preservation Society.

Mrs. J. H. Woodward of Nashua, former president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke of the interest of women in all matters affecting the welfare of the State and the preservation of its natural resources.

Admiral Joseph B. Murdock referred to the beneficial effect of legislation that has been enacted and of other laws that should be enacted to preserve the forests.

COCHIN STATE STAYS ANIMAL SACRIFICES

BOMBAY, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—A "Jiva Daya Prasad Mandal," or Animal Protection League, has been recently established in Cochin State with the avowed object of stopping animal sacrifices in the name of religion, and popularizing the protection of animals in general and cows in particular.

Lectures are delivered on the Jain doctrine of Ahimsa (nonkilling) and people are urged to keep cows at home.

In response to the appeal from the Animal Protection League the ruler of Bantwa State has prohibited the export of cattle without his express permission, and enjoined on butchers not to kill cows and bullocks. The Kathiawar State railways have also restricted the carrying of milk and agricultural cattle.

AMERICA IS READY TO FINANCE LOAN TO REBUILD JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

shown on all motion picture screens throughout the country.

Among the larger contributions received in today's mail were:

Grand Lodge of Masons of New York State, \$2500.
Sewickley Valley Branch of A. R. A., \$1000.
Elihu Root, \$1000.
Studebaker Corporation, \$2000.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, \$25,000.
Rebecca Scarborough, Cincinnati, \$1000.

The Mayor's committee of Chicago has guaranteed \$100,000, the amount to be divided between the Standard Oil, banks, mail order houses, public utilities and State Street stores.

Direct Cable Messages Reveal Area of Japanese Earthquake Exceeded 10,000 Square Miles

By The Associated Press

The sweep of the Japanese earthquake is being disclosed in direct cable and wireless dispatches now coming from Tokyo, and from Osaka, Nagasaki, and other points contiguous to the devastated region.

Yokohama literally has been engulfed, the destruction covering not only the city itself but zones more than a hundred miles square, including Tokyo and four other large cities. This is one of the most densely populated sections of Japan, with some seven million people within the stricken area.

A direct message from the Iwaki station, with which Tokyo has established courier connections, says the Japan Home Office announces 30,000 fatalities at Tokyo, 100,000 injured, and 350,000 homeless.

Osaka cables that the great commercial port of Yokohama is in ruins, and that only one-fourth of the capital city of Tokyo remains. It estimates that 70 per cent of the cities and towns within a radius of 100 miles of Yokohama and Tokyo are destroyed.

Order has been restored in Tokyo where thousands of homeless people are camped in parks and other open spaces. The Government is feeding them scanty rations.

A message from Count Yamamoto, Japanese Foreign Minister, follows: "Earthquake broke out at noon September 1. Of tremendous proportions. The biggest since the period between 1854 and 1859. Water system is wrecked. Fire broke out. It extends from Tokyo as far as the Shonano district, including Yokohama, Yokosuka and Kamakura. There is heavy damage in Tokyo. The Imperial Palace and Yamato (a hill in the suburbs of Tokyo overlooking the city) are fortunately safe."

Two-thirds of the city was practically destroyed. I regret to report that the British, American, French and Italian Embassies were burned out.

In Yokohama and Kamakura it seems to have done tremendous damage. The city is a mass of ruins.

Japan raised all the rice it needed, except about 6 per cent which it imported from French Indo-China, Siam, Burma, and to a considerable extent from California, which shipped 22,000,000 pounds in July. Formosa and Korea supplied heavy quantities. It is not generally realized that the Japanese consume equally as much wheat as rice. They use wheat for macaroni instead of bread. The consumption of rice and wheat averages, for each cereal, about 365 pounds per person per annum, or about a pound a day. Some 25,500,000 bushels of wheat are produced annually in Japan. The rest comes mainly from Manchuria.

CLUB TO EXPLOIT WHITE MOUNTAINS

Forestry Convention Informed That Range Will Be Displayed More Attractively

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 6 (Special).—The largest convention ever held by the Society for the Preservation of New Hampshire Forests opened last night at the Plymouth Normal School with an attendance of 125, including large landowners and timber owners.

At the opening dinner last night at the Penikese House, William F. Rogers, president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, was the principal speaker. The club does much work in this section, and Mr. Rogers expressed the opinion that the White Mountains will be displayed even more attractively in the future.

James W. Toumey, director of the Yale University forests near Keene, N. H., talked on the experience of that preserve and on the general subject of "Cleaning Out the Woodlot."

Dr. Elsie Gerry of the Forests Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., gave an illustrated talk on the microscopic structure of various kinds of wood found in America.

Prof. J. C. Kendall of Durham, director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, spoke on the loan value of standing timber as a farm asset.

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Quake-Proof Construction Declared to Be Efficacious

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Engineers here are gratified in learning that the buildings of steel and concrete erected by George Fuller & Co. in Japan have stood the test of the earthquake.

These buildings were the most elaborately designed structures ever planned to face any contingency, but especially to resist disaster from earthquakes. One of them, the Marunouchi Building, was the largest office building in Tokyo, and is owned by the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha. It was 100 feet high and cost \$5,000,000 to complete.

The "earthquake proof" feature of the construction corresponded to the wind-brace feature of American buildings. In attaching the beams to the columns extra-strong braces were used, making the steel framework as nearly rigid as possible. Thus the whole skeleton was stiffened almost into a unit, so that it might move as a whole.

"Earthquakes do their damage," said James Baird, president of the Fuller company, "in the way of twisting and buckling of the building yield. One part is thrown in one direction and another in another."

"The news that our buildings stood up is exactly as I predicted, and I venture to say that at least 80 per cent of the highest Japanese law cases in the earthquake area have withstood the strain. The large buildings which we recently completed in Tokyo have steel skeletons of extra weight and strength to resist earthquakes. They are powerfully braced against wind and earthquake."

The same theory is employed in the construction of American skyscrapers, though not to so great an extent as in the Tokyo buildings.

The highest of the Fuller constructions in Tokyo is 10 stories, which is the highest Japanese law case. Other buildings erected by the Fuller company were for the Japan Oil Company and one for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mr. Baird said the modern steel skeleton buildings went through the San Francisco earthquake without damage, "and we feel that when all the facts are to hand it will be found that our buildings have not been greatly damaged," he added. "On the other hand, it may be that this was the severest earthquake ever known and powerful enough to smash the strongest buildings of steel and concrete framework was strong enough to withstand it."

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Great response was forthcoming following the appeal of the Lord Mayor of London for funds to aid the earthquake victims in Japan.

Within the first few hours nearly £20,000 was subscribed in London alone, while collections in the stock exchange and in banks and elsewhere, with subscriptions from provinces assuredly will swell this sum to many times the present figure.

Gen. Bramwell Booth has issued a worldwide appeal through the Salvation Army for £2,000,000 for relief and restoration purposes, and already has cabled £2000 for preliminary expenses. Mrs. Charles I. Bell, Christian Scientist in London, has made arrangements to give next Sunday's collections to the Lord Mayor's fund, and other churches are expected to follow the example shortly.

Boston Japan Society Gives

The Japan Society, an organization of Americans who are interested in Japan and friendly to its people and who study its art and civilizations, is raising relief funds for the earthquake sufferers. Donations are being received by the secretary, Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, 200 Devonshire St., Room 268, and will be forwarded direct to the American Ambassador, Cyrus E. Dallin of Boston is president of the Japan Society, and other officers are Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Courtenay Crocker, William H. Randall, Endicott Mearns, Miss Kate Montgomery Foster, and the Hon. Mrs. E. A. Gordon, Kyoto.

CALIFORNIA OIL PRODUCTION

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—Crude oil production in southern California during the week ending Sept. 2, 1923, was 1,000,000 barrels, compared with 950,000 barrels daily in the week ending Aug. 25. While a reduction of 500,000 barrels daily occurred at Huntington Beach, this was offset by an increase of 500,000 barrels daily at Long Beach and 1000 barrels at Santa Fe Springs.

BOSTON TAX RATE IS \$24.70

As was indicated some days ago, the tax rate for Boston for the present year is to be \$24.70, the same figure which was fixed by Andrew J. Peters, the last year he was Mayor of Boston. James M. Curley, present Mayor of Boston, yesterday announced the establishment of the \$24.70 rate by the board of assessors.

PORTUGUESE PACT RENEWED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The treaty of arbitration between the United States and Portugal, which had expired by limitation, was renewed today for another period of five years. In the last three months the United States has renewed similar treaties with France, Great Britain and Japan.

Walnut for Home Lovers

Many have houses but the making of a real home is left for the discriminating few. Home-making is a labor of love. The consultation of beautiful things a lifelong task.

A home is the foundation of the nation—reverence for it one of the finest traits in man.

Beautiful are houses furnished in American Walnut. This wood, loved by the old craftsmen, is now available for all America to choose from. Many manufacturers make their choicest pieces in walnut. And there is beautiful furniture today which will fit any purse.

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"Real American Walnut Furniture" is a brief, helpful guide. The copy is free. Write for a free copy today.

American Walnut Manufacturers' Association
Room 1005, 1116 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

BIG FLOW REPORTED FROM NEW OIL ZONE

Standard Company's 'Gas' Price Drops Two Cents Per Gallon in California

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Union Oil Company of California has opened a new field at Compton, about half-way between Los Angeles and Long Beach, where its caller well No. 1, commonly called the Compton Well, is reported to have gone on production with a flow of 1100 barrels of 32 gravity oil a day, it was learned. It was stated that the Shell Company of California and the Globe Petroleum Corporation are some of the larger companies which also have obtained large leases in the new district.

Texas 'Gas' War Ends With Average Price at 16 Cents

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 6 (Special).—The gasoline price war in Texas has ended. Refiners have reached an agreement and settled on stable tank wagon prices. Gasoline retails in Dallas uniformly at 16 cents a gallon, compared with 11 to 18 cents during the recent readjustment period.

Two suits have been brought by the State under its anti-trust laws against oil companies in Texas, although not the direct outcome of the price war. The State alleges that the Gulf Refining Company maintains a system of installing equipment for retailing gasoline and oils on dealers' premises under a \$1 a year contract, the dealer contracting to use nothing but the company's gasoline and lubricating oils. The State contends this to be in restraint of trade and to lessen competition.

Suit against the Humble Oil & Refining Company alleges that more than 50 per cent of its stock is owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. W. S. Farish, president of the Humble, admits that 60 per cent of the stock is owned by the Standard, but declares that control was taken over only after full discussion of legal aspects of the case with the Texas Attorney-General.

Nation Has 54 Day 'Gas' Supply

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Gasoline stocks on hand at refineries in the United States on Aug. 1 amounted to 1,165,389,340 gallons, constituting 54 days' supply at the July rate of consumption, according to figures of the Interior Department. The total represents a decrease of about 95,000,000 gallons from stocks held July 1, when there was 60 days' supply available.

On Aug. 1, 1922, gasoline in storage was sufficient to supply the demand for 42 days.

CHILDREN BENEFIT BY PLAY STREETS

Report Shows Vacation Days Were Enjoyed in East Boston

Play streets, by providing directed activities for vacation days, have met a need for children's recreation this summer, declares Miss Minnette Zuber of the Community Service of Boston, in reporting on the work of the play streets established in East Boston this year.

Attendance at each of these streets has more than doubled between July and September, and the response the children give the work leaves no doubt as to their opinion of the project.

Play activities under trained leaders were organized in the following streets in East Boston: Antin Street, Orient Heights; Pope Street (Chauce Moore); Princeton Street (Shelby to Eagle Square); Decatur Street (Liverpool to London); Gove Street (Cottage to Geneva); Seaver Street and Haynes Street. Morris Street was

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Here you can see them side by side—you can test and compare them—you can select just the instrument that meets your every need.

To be able to make your selection from so comprehensive a showing is a decided advantage. Mathushek's instruments may be bought on convenient terms—and we will take your old piano in part payment.

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GRAND PIANO HEADQUARTERS

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The true home lover chooses walnut. It is a labor of love. The consultation of beautiful things a lifelong task. A home is the foundation of the nation—reverence for it one of the finest

TEACHER STRESSES COURSE IN ETHICS

Inform Normal School Conference Subject Must Be Interestingly Presented

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special)—Officers were elected and reports read today at the conference of normal school principals. Miss Cora A. Newton of Bridgewater was elected president; Miss A. Rachel Whitler of the Normal Art School of Boston was elected vice-president; Miss M. Harriet Bishop was re-elected secretary, and Albert G. Eldridge was re-elected treasurer.

A report on the standard of relations between normal and training departments was read and discussed. The report was regarded so important that it is to be printed and distributed by the state Board of Education.

Ability to think rightly as the final goal of education is being stressed by speakers at the conference.

Bringing his series of three addresses to a close last evening, Dr. Henry Neumann of the Ethical Culture School, New York City, spoke on vitalizing the teaching of ethics, showing how that subject can be raised from one of cold morality to one of absorbing interest.

Right Thought Required

He said: All tools, whether in the shape of modern machinery or of the mere power to read and to write, are good or bad, according to the uses we make of them. Our schools should teach our young people to think upon these matters. In the last analysis it is the kind of thinking that these boys and girls carry with them into the world which will decide what kind of world it is to be. It may be a petty and cruel world or a large and noble world, corresponding to their ideals. To refine and clarify their thinking, to inspire their deepest energies and elevate their ideals, is a task which our country can never take too seriously.

It is the business of the teacher to think unceasingly upon the aims, or ultimate purposes for which education should work. Perhaps the chief peril confronting the teacher is to think that he is to do no more than to prepare his pupils for the next grade. What is the sense of study if the pupils are left with little inspiration to the worthwhile uses of their training?

A foreign observer, who was much impressed with the boundless energy he observed in the American people, especially in the colleges, very few young men and women seemed to be at all interested in asking what all the energy was to go into. America is so busy speeding up production that not enough care is taken to look into the ultimate value of all this effort. Yet no consideration is more important. Harm enough has come from forgetting that the general sciences can give us only tools, marvelously effective tools, but no more, and that people can be so entranced by the "efficiency" of these tools as never to ask themselves whether some, such as poison gas for war, should ever be used at all.

Good Use of Tools Urged

The general sciences lend themselves as readily to the doing of hurt as of good. The latest findings in chemistry are as available to the chemist who cracks a safe as they are to the sanitary engineer. The printing press and the radio have enormously increased the speed and the range of communication; but they can be used indifferently to transmit truth or lies, wisdom or stupidity. It is indeed good to make the tools. We are in a hurry to get them, but we must keep them from being used for fear that these tools may do hurt. But now that men can do ever so much more harm or good than ever before in history, it behooves them to think more earnestly than ever upon questions of good, better and best in the uses of their gifts. Because the later stage may be so much worse than an earlier as to wreck and not raise itself.

Normal School Must Lead

Holding the normal schools responsible for the proper teaching of citizenship in the grade schools, Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education at Chicago University, said that the pressure in education along the lines of good citizenship must come first from the normal schools. The teacher in the field may find it difficult to lead her pupils to judicial consideration of questions of holding public attention, such as the coal situation or the League of Nations, as some features of it may run counter to prejudices of certain members of the community, who may be influential enough to stop the work; but if the teacher understands the work she is backed by the school system and is working along the lines marked out by the authorities, she eventually will be able to conduct citizenship training effectively in any community. Such training is essential to the future well-being of the United States, he said.

Speaking on the meaning of expansion in education, Dr. Judd startled his hearers by saying that in the year 1800 the average citizen of the United States had 80 days of schooling in his whole career. In 1840 he had 208 days; in 1870, 552 days; and in 1920, 1200 days. Now, at the end of his second year, a pupil has accomplished the book learning that the average citizen of 1840 had at the end of his whole school life. It was plain to be seen, he said, that education has become much richer and deeper. Children are able to grasp the essentials of the three R's at a much earlier period than formerly, leaving time for much more work in the upper grades.

Usefulness of Junior College

The junior high school and the junior college he looked upon as necessities to meet the expansion of life. During the first six years of their educational life the needs of the pupils are about the same and they get their grounding in the funda-

mentals; but from that time on their different aptitudes become more apparent and according to the American idea each should have an opportunity for higher education according to his inclination to take advantage of it. He hoped to see the junior college established in Massachusetts as a means of extending education to all young men and women who wished it, in the line with their aptitudes.

Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, declared himself to be strongly in favor of the junior college, and said he believed that subject would be thoroughly discussed in the coming report to the state Legislature by the commission appointed to investigate the condition of education in Massachusetts, and that such colleges would be given constructive attention in Massachusetts soon.

The conference will close tomorrow with a discussion of technical points and an address on "The Boiling Point in Education," by Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art.

INJUNCTION PETITION DRIVES BOOTLEGGERS OFF UNION PREMISES

The bootleggers who have been infesting the headquarters of the United Building Trades Council, 386 Harrison Avenue, have practically disappeared from the premises since the council petitioned the Superior Court for an injunction against them, said Herbert A. Kenny, attorney for the council, today. The persons named in the petition were summoned to appear before Judge James H. Sisk, but they have not been seen since the petition was filed.

"Our endeavor to use the equity courts in obtaining relief against bootleggers is a pioneer idea," said Mr. Kenny, who has practiced law in labor circles for a number of years, "and if the Building Trades Council can establish the right in equity to secure the punishment of these offenders, we have found a valuable weapon. Equity is designed to abate a nuisance, and bootlegging is certainly a nuisance."

MAINE CENTRAL HEAD WOULD LINK LINES

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6—Linking up the Maine Central Railroad, as well as the Bangor & Aroostook, with the New York Central, so as to afford a new through route to the west for traffic, was advocated by Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central Railroad in an address before the board of managers of the Portland Chamber of Commerce today. This plan, which embraces connection with the New York Central by the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine, would be beneficial to both the State of Maine and the two Maine roads involved, he said.

Mr. McDonald stated that this plan, which had been carefully worked out by him, had been submitted to his board of directors, had met with their approval and would be placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing to be held in Boston on Sept. 24.

Mr. McDonald said it was a much better solution of the consolidation problem, so far as Maine is concerned, than the proposed merging of all the New England lines into one system. He predicted that if it were adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it would result in the freer movement of freight to and from this section and enough revenue for the Maine Central to meet all its fixed charges. In time, he intimated, the stockholders of the Maine Central would be deriving considerable revenue from the change, which he suggested.

GRAND TRUNK PUSHES LINE TO PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special)—Chamber of Commerce officials here have been assured by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad, that the work undertaken by gangs of men at Southbridge, Mass., within the last few days signifies the Grand Trunk's intention to complete the Southern New England Railway from Palmer, Mass., to tide-water here.

The work in Massachusetts was 85 per cent complete and the work in Rhode Island was 45 per cent complete, when it was abandoned in 1912. During the last session of the Rhode Island General Assembly charter rights were renewed on a guarantee that the work would be resumed within the year. Now, it is stated, steam shovels will be put to work as soon as they arrive at points along the proposed route, and there will be no let-up until the Central Vermont at Palmer is linked with Providence port facilities.

One big item of the work to be done in Rhode Island is a tunnel, which will give the road passenger access to the center of the city.

SCOTTISH SHIP TO ENTERTAIN
Officers and members of the various Scottish societies of Boston and vicinity have been invited to an entertainment and refreshments on board the new Cunard-Anchor Line steamer California, at East Boston, next Saturday. It was announced today. The California was built in Scotland and is owned by the Anchor Line, a Scottish company. She will sail from Boston on Sept. 12, being the first Scottish ship to make her initial eastbound passage from Boston in 49 years.

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B. U. PREPARES JUBILEE EVENTS

50th Anniversary Program Includes Notable Speakers

Boston University will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary Oct. 25-26 with ceremonies in which more than 200 colleges, universities, and societies in the United States and foreign countries have been invited to participate. Besides the delegates from educational institutions, officials from the city, State, and national government, and men prominent in business and professional life are expected to take part.

A reception to delegates and other guests in the Copley-Plaza ballroom, Thursday evening, Oct. 25, will open the festival. A civic-academic assembly, presided over by the president, Lemuel H. Murlin, will be held in Symphony Hall, Friday morning, Oct. 26. Greetings from other universities will be read at this meeting, and the principal address will be given by a prominent educator, Mr. Murlin will review the service of Boston University during the last half century.

Educational conferences conducted by the various schools and colleges of the university will occupy the afternoon. Among speakers who have already accepted invitations to take part in these conferences are: William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, conference of the graduate school; Dr. Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school, Princeton, conference of the college of liberal arts; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Pittsburgh, Pa., conference of the school of theology; Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Yale University school of divinity, conference of the school of religious education and social service.

The anniversary celebration will culminate in a university convocation in Symphony Hall, Friday evening. John L. Bates, president of the board of trustees of the university and former Governor of Massachusetts, will preside. Gov. Channing H. Cox has promised to be present if executive duties permit.

Besides brief speeches from representatives of the city and State it is expected that the convocation program will include addresses from Mr. Murlin and another speaker of prominence in the educational world. Details of the celebration are in charge of the following committee: Prof. Lyman C. Newell, chairman; Dean T. Lawrence Davis; Profs. Edwin C. Chamberlin, Allyn W. Rowe, Albert C. Knudson, Samuel M. Waxman; Miss Grace S. Nies.

In connection with the celebration this committee will issue a history of Boston University. Between 1869, when the charter was granted to the university, and 1873, five major departments were opened: the schools of theology, law, and medicine, the graduate school, and the college of liberal arts. All of these institutions have received men and women students on equal terms for half a century.

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CALLES PLATFORM IS GIVEN IN LETTER

Candidate for Presidency of Mexico Backs Oregon Policies

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 6 (P)—A letter, making known what is believed to be the platform on which Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, formerly Secretary of the Interior, will conduct his campaign for the Presidency, is published here today. The letter constitutes the first definite information that Señor Calles is willing to make the race, although President Obregon recently announced that his friend and supporter would be a candidate, and bespoke for him a loyal following.

The letter includes a declaration of complete adherence to the policies of the Obregon régime, and urges supporters to keep within the law during the contest.

It is generally held in Mexico that General Calles, as a friend and supporter of Don Alvaro, will be elected if he runs. His friends also point to the fact that his candidacy and subsequent election could be accomplished without semblance of revolution, as it would be in effect the administration succeeding itself.

General Calles and President Obregon both are from the northern State of Sonora. The former, like his friend, is a distinguished soldier, and is well known for his cool-headedness under fire. He rose to high honors in Sonora, having been Governor during the revolutionary period when he ruled with a strict hand.

Don Elias, as he is familiarly known, long has been an ardent champion of Labor and the working classes in general. This reputation has been so pronounced that he often has been referred to as a radical, which is very far from the fact. His regard for the working man is based on his own experiences, for he long was a man of very modest means, at one time serving as a school teacher.

HEARING FOR BLIND WORKERS
Blind men who had been employed in the brush and mop works of the Cambridge Institution for the Blind, which was closed about three weeks ago by the state division of the blind of the Department of Public Education, on the ground that the establishment was losing money, were assured yesterday at the State House that the Executive Council would give them a hearing in two weeks.

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DEVOTION TO PEACE URGED UPON LEGION

Gov. Baxter Declares Economic Boycott Would Stop Italy's "Grecian Adventure"

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., Sept. 6 (Special)—Speaking today before the Maine Department of the American Legion, Governor Baxter, Governor, gave a summary of the peace movement in the United States to which he urged the former soldiers to devote themselves now as wholeheartedly as they devoted themselves to warfare.

"The American Legion," he said, "with its million or more members standing behind the peace movement with the enthusiasm of youth and with its hope and its power consecrated to service, has a wonderful opportunity to organize for ultimate World Peace, and to lead this Nation to better things. If this Nation leads, others must follow."

Governor Baxter briefly reviewed the formation of the World Court, and the Limitation of Armaments Conference, urged an air limitation conference, paid tribute to President Harding and President Coolidge's efforts for world peace, referring to all these factors as "contrary to the ultimate success of this cause."

Declaring himself a firm believer in the World Court and of peaceful means to settle international disputes, the Maine executive continued, "Often-times the economic boycott is more effectual than war. Today, if the just factors of Europe and the United States together would stop all communication and intercourse with Italy, that belligerent Nation soon would bring to a close its Grecian adventure."

Education for peace is another and perhaps the surest way to obtain international accord, Mr. Baxter asserted. Referring to the World Conference on Education at San Francisco in July, he pointed out that many modern school textbooks were there shown to be merely a recital of one war following another, in which "the history of the world is but a succession of wars."

In his address the Governor incidentally declared himself opposed to universal compulsory military service, which proposed "to train the youth of our country in the art of warfare, just as was done in Germany," urged the necessity of a standing army and nation guard of sufficient size to form a nucleus for and train a large force, if the latter were required, and decried the "calling of names" such as "red," "radical," and "pacifist."

"In my opinion," he said, "the 'radical' menace often is exaggerated and 'reds' and 'war scares' sometimes serve as background for propaganda. As a matter of fact this country probably needs a few radicals to offset the reactionary influence of 'great foundations' and combinations of capital, for only in this way can a proper balance be maintained."

Governor Baxter said in conclusion that there was nothing incompatible in working for peace and at the same time adopting reasonable means for self-defense, though one who adopted such an attitude was likely to be misunderstood. "The more discussion and agitation there is on a great public question, like World Peace," he added, "the sooner will the truth emerge."

WATER WORKS MEN TO CONVENE SEPT. 18

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 6—Various public water supply problems will be discussed by engineers and officials at

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the forty-second annual convention of the New England Water Works Association here Sept. 18 to 21.
Water works machinery will be on display. Talks by experts on methods of purifying, pumping and piping will be a feature. Trips to points of interest and several social affairs will supplement the business program.

MAINE-RAISED BEEF SPEEDILY MARKETED

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6 (Special)—The first experiment in the handling of carload community shipments of Maine-raised beef to the Portland market proved satisfactory, not only to the dealers and consumers and the committee that had charge of the project, but to the producers as well. W. G. Hunton, agent of the industrial department of the Maine Central Railroad, has sent to the shippers in Knox and Lincoln counties checks for their respective shares of the proceeds.

The steers, all raised on Maine farms and fed only in pastures and with home-grown grain, were shipped here from Winslow Mills. As soon as the meat was ready to be marketed, it was distributed among retailers and hotels. On the hotel menus it was given a fitting place of prominence and it proved a popular feature.

"This is in line with what the industrial department of the Maine Central Railroad is endeavoring to do to encourage Maine agriculture," said Mr. Hunton. "It also illustrates what can be done in the profitable raising of native beef in Maine. I believe it would be possible to find opportunity to market 10 more carloads of Maine steers in a similar manner."

MR. HULTMAN NAMED FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy, chairman of the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life, to be Emergency Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts under the emergency fuel administration law passed by the Legislature early this year. The appointment is under the provisions of Chapter 217 of the Acts of 1922. The Council, under suspension of the rules, confirmed the appointment. Several other important appointments made by Governor Cox follow:

Herbert L. Ray, Sutton, Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission-reappointment.
George E. Beckford, Boston, State Ballot Law Commission, reappointment.
Edward B. Allen, Watertown, Commission for the Blind—reappointment.
William H. Ensign, Westfield; Clarence E. Hodgkins, Northampton; William B. Avery, Charlestown; Arnold Hill Blossom, Dedham; Frank Colt, Chicopee; Frank X. Quigley, Holyoke; Nathan D. Hill, Springfield, Connecticut Valley Park Commission—appointed under authority of Chap. 29. Resolves of 1922—providing for an investigation and report relative to the highways, parks and reservations along the Connecticut River.

GREENFIELD TAP & DIE
Sales increased for the last three Tap & Die Corporation for the last three months over the similar months of 1922 have been as follows: June, 25 per cent; July, 20 per cent; August, 14 per cent.

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PORTLAND, ORE., READY TO BE HOST

Announces Plans for Portland, Me., Excursionists

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6 (Special)—Plans were completed yesterday for the entertainment here on Sept. 11 and 12 of the Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., excursion party now en route. A reception committee, headed by Frank E. Andrews, president of the Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce, has the arrangements in hand and is preparing to give the visitors from the down east Portland as complete an acquaintance with the north-west Portland as is possible to be obtained in the day and a half they will be here.

The visitors will breakfast at the Portland Hotel Sept. 11, that hostelry having been chosen as headquarters partly, at least, because of the coincidence of name. Having in mind the fact that everything is a lumbering state, the hosts will take the excursion party out to the Peninsula Lumber Company plant and show how big stock is handled in a Pacific coast mill. There will follow a trip to the Port of Portland dry dock at St. Johns, and luncheon at Terminal No. 4 as the guests of the dock commission. In the afternoon a drive over the Columbia Highway has been arranged, with a complimentary dinner at the Chamber of Commerce. In the morning of Sept. 12, opportunity will be given for the excursionists to visit the various mercantile and industrial establishments of the city. The Maine special train will leave about noon, bound for Los Angeles, and then back to Portland, Me.

The Chamber received a telegram yesterday from the excursion advising that everything is a lumbering state. Nine-year-old Phyllis Blake is queen of the party, having been named "Miss Maine" for the occasion. Because it is the first excursion of its kind, presumably, in the history of the country, it is being showered with invitations to make many stops not on the schedule. It is said that the trip is in furtherance of an effort to give the people of industrialized New England an opportunity to see something of the great northwest, a different type of country. The leaders of the excursion said he has started movement for six excursions, one from each New England State, to the northwest next year.

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GERMANY STRIVES
FOR CHINESE TRADEReich Makes Strenuous Efforts
to Rehabilitate Itself in Mar-
kets of Far East

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Germany is making strenuous efforts to rehabilitate itself in the Chinese market. Already it has reached predominance in some of the lines which were its sole possession before the war, but an analysis of its post-war trade in this country shows some peculiar results.

Chinese shops are stocked with German goods, at ridiculously low prices. In fact, it can be said that German goods of the smaller and cheaper variety, in which it always excelled, have flooded the market, for some shops appear to be stocked with them for years.

Reports of contracts secured for plant and machinery indicate its activity in the general industrial field, but apart from aniline dyes and artificial indigo, two markets which it dominates, German competition has scarcely been felt, it is stated here.

The increases in the trade of other countries counterbalances the efforts of Germany. Traders state that the internal conditions of Germany have an important bearing on its activities in China, and, while difficulty has been experienced by German firms in getting antineutralization, British and American firms have been always to the front.

Competition in Automobiles

A source of competition to America is in automobiles. According to the trade returns for last year while American imports of cars fell from \$3,191,664 in 1921 to \$933,456 last year, Germany's imports of cars increased from practically nothing in 1920 to \$422,265 last year. The result of this is seen in the increase in the number of cars in Shanghai, which is the largest automobile market in China.

German cars appeal to the Chinese, who are the potential buyers with their big expensive lines, at a moderate price, much cheaper than British cars, and on keen competitive terms with American cars. In motorcycles Germany actually exceeded American figures but this vehicle was not popular in China. However, this year there has been a large increase in the number of American machines on the market.

In the larger lines in which America ranks so prominently Germany's contribution was almost negligible. In agricultural, general and textile machinery German competition was scarcely felt. In propelling machinery, owing to the shipping slump, no increases were registered but German manufacturers were successful in importing \$286,397 against America's \$318,393. German machine tools were on top with \$1,683, but in instruments for research work, a market once wholly German, Japan led the way by a big margin. Toys and games also fell to Japan at the expense of Germany.

Japan to the Front

Great Britain surpassed Germany in cutlery and electro-plate, Japan was also in front of Germany. Germany registered an improvement in woolen and worsted yarn and cord, its quota being \$567,397, but British imports topped the list. Germany never entered one of America's largest markets last year, copper ingots and slabs, in which American imports took a remarkable leap to \$11,211,454. Germany showed an improvement in copper bars, brass and yellow metals, not very large markets. Iron and mild steel, new heat-treated steel, and iron in German imports and a decrease in American. American figures were \$739,910, and German \$297,320. Rails, locomotives, nails and rivets were American markets, the rail imports actually increasing.

In steel sheets and plates Germany registered an increase to \$245,161. American imports falling to \$475,499. America led in photographic materials. In aniline dyes and artificial indigo Germany was the chief seller, but not to the exclusion of other competitors, although the American figures suffered. German aniline dyes last year totaled \$3,101,939, a slight decrease on the previous year, but a big increase on 1920. American imports dropped from \$2,050,956 in 1920 to only \$181,454 last year. German artificial indigo totaled \$5,297,956 last year, a tremendous increase on the previous year at America's expense.

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Washington Observations

Washington, Sept. 5
AMERICAN sympathy with Japan, which would have been wholehearted in any event, is doubly warm because of the new prestige Japan has won in the United States since the Washington conference. Nippon has "played the game." It scrupulously has lived up to every obligation assumed under the conference treaties. The doubting Thomases who dimly and dolefully predicted that Japan would find ways and means of evading its covenanted word have been put to rout. Already it can be foreshadowed with assurance that foreign aid and relief will be tendered from no quarter more bounteously than from the United States. The Navy's order to Admiral Anderson to place the Asiatic cruiser squadron unreservedly at Japan's disposal exemplifies the ardor of American desire to succor Nippon in its hour of trial.

Whether and how Japan's American-style steel-construction buildings, of which both Tokyo and Yokohama contained several modern specimens, stood the ordeal of quake and fire will probably determine the character of the rebuilt cities. If the "skeleton" construction plan proved to be "quake-proof," it undoubtedly will be adopted universally. If western architectural standards failed to reveal superior stability, many Japanese are likely to hark back to its constructional ideals of yesteryear.

Stories anent President Coolidge's conversational thrift have become the country's most widely circulated anecdotes. Here is one that has the unusual merit of foundation in fact. A well-known Washington hostess was making the customarily unsuccessful effort to engage the then Vice-President in dinner-table small talk. Suddenly she bearded him with this challenge, "Mr. Vice-President, do you know that you have it in your power to make any woman in the United States famous?" Mr. Coolidge pleaded that he was not aware of possessing the ability to perform such a miracle. "Yes, you do," persisted his fair assailant. "All you have to do is to let me engage you in two minutes of animated conversation!"

There is a new and modest historian of Rome in Washington—though it be Rome, Ga. He is a newspaper man named George M. Battey, Jr., who has immortalized his native town in no less ambitious fashion than Gibbon wreathed in laurels the Rome over which Benito Mussolini now holds autocratic sway. "The History of Rome and Floy County," is the title of Mr. Battey's epic, and it runs to more than 600 rapturous pages. Henry W. Grady, Frank L. Stanton, "Revivalist" Sam Jones, Col. John Temple Graves and Donald Harper, American international lawyer in Paris, and among the noble Romans who have shed lustre on the home town of Mr. Battey and themselves. Ivo L. Lee of New York, the "world's foremost press agent," is another "Roman."

During Senator George H. Moses' American ministerialship to Greece in the Taft Administration, the United States had occasion to demand reparations and apologies from the Athens Government. A Greek mob somewhere in the interior had attacked one of America's consulates, defiled the emblem, and otherwise affronted America's national honor. Mr. Moses had no warships or marines to move to the scene, so he proceeded to it himself. A shirt-sleeved demand for regrets, physical damages and other evidences of contrition and repentance was submitted to the local authorities, and they were promptly forthcoming.

At the White House the other day

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an observation was made which may mean that President Coolidge intends to break with the time-honored custom of handing over foreign ambassadorships to worthy politicians. It was stated that no ambassador to Mexico would be selected without consultation with the Secretary of State. It is an open secret that several of President Harding's major diplomatic appointments, while they eventually received the formal approval of Mr. Hughes, did not enlist his enthusiasm. The foreign service does not contain as many "deserving Democrats" under the Bryan régime at the State Department, but spoilsmen still do the international landscape. If President Coolidge insists upon merit instead of "pull" as a passport to the diplomatic service, he will introduce a genuine innovation.

The United States mint and its various branches will continue to function, no matter how long President Coolidge waits before appointing a new director. The "real" director of the mint for nearly 20 years has been an uncommonly competent young woman, Miss May O'Reilly. Directors have come and directors have gone—half a dozen or so—but Miss O'Reilly goes on, like the well-known brook, forever. The first job of a new director is to go to school at Miss O'Reilly's desk, in order to learn the ropes. There isn't a detail of mint affairs that she hasn't at her tongue's tip. She has the rank and title of a division chief at the Treasury Department.

DUBLIN SUPPORTS
A UNIQUE IRISH
CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Rathmines Children's Library is the only children's library of its kind in the whole of Ireland, and it was in a chat with Mr. Roy, the librarian, that The Christian Science Monitor representative heard of the struggles, the schemes and ideas of his unique library. To call it "his library" is, however, wrong, for the children's library, Mr. Roy was anxious to make clear, belongs to the children. In the same way the librarian is their librarian, someone they can talk to and help, and by whom they can be helped. The idea was to give the children an atmosphere in which a love of books would spring up and flourish.

The Children's Library is a sunny, pleasant room, furnished with the three essentials of a bookish atmosphere—windows, chairs and books. Any child between the ages of 6 and 14 years may use the reading room and borrow books from it. The librarian tells me that he could do with three or four times the amount of space—so popular in just a year has this Children's Library become.

When it was first started the children's librarian, Miss Walsh, gave a series of informal lectures called "Library Talks," when the children were told of the idea underlying their library—its desire to foster tastes that are true and deep, to help children to make a practical success of their lives, and to help to mold their character along the lines of self-reliance and self-expression. It appears that in the struggle to get permission to inaugurate the children's library—a struggle which lasted years—the chief obstacle was the refusal of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to tolerate what they called "promiscuous reading." But with the more support of the Free State Government it was possible to disregard this opposition, with the splendid results above mentioned.

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REACTION SWEEPS
THROUGH EUROPEBavaria a Center of Agitation
in Germany—Complete System
Extends as Far as Turkey

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 25.—In any study of the currents now sweeping through Europe it is necessary to take into consideration the various forces of reaction.

In Germany the center of these reactionary forces is Bavaria. From Munich a regular chain extends through Austria and Hungary as far as Turkey, and the ramifications of this chain are extremely interesting. Were the individual societies to agree to sink their differences and combine for some definite end, they might be really dangerous; as it is they are nothing more than most undesirable centers of unrest.

Bavaria seems to have concentrated upon a separatist policy, which aims at an independent Bavarian monarchy. The two principal organizations, the "White-Blues" and the "Black-White-Reds"—their titles correspond to the colors of the flags under which they proudly are violently divided upon this point. The former demand autonomy for Bavaria under a Wittelsbach king. The latter declare for combination in one comprehensive Teutonic organization in defense of their mutual interests.

The Pan-Germans are said to have made great headway in Austria, where the main plank in their platform is the incorporation of Austria in Germany. But as in Bavaria they are opposed by the Bavarian autonomists, so in Austria they are being bitterly attacked by the "Black-Yellows," who scout all ideas of any form of union with Germany. These latter wish to march to salvation under the banner of their natural leaders, the Hapsburgs.

In Austria the Pan-Germans have created for themselves an unpopularity, deserved or undeserved, owing to their alleged anti-Semitic attitude. Vienna is, as of old, largely in the hands of the Jews, and no movement can afford to neglect their support. But the very reputation of the Pan-Germans for anti-Semitism has secured them support beyond the Hungarian frontier. The Magyars are restless; the Turks have proved themselves the most successful diplomats of modern Europe. Both races may be employed to the ends of the Pan-Germans; may, in fact, be adopted into the Teutonic family.

So in Hungary particularly, the "Black-White-Reds" have been busy currying favor with the awakening Magyars and other noisy elements. The leaders of the "Christian course" in Hungary, hearing their anti-Semitic declarations have taken them to their hearts, not realizing that these chauvinistic Germans have no need for any other nation beyond that of using it for their tool. But even in Hungary there are already reactionary societies which are bitterly hostile to the Pan-Germans. These cling to the idea of the restoration of the Crown of St. Stephen, and naturally look with alarm at the prospect of a German hegemony for their country.

Such, very briefly, are the directions in which the forces of reaction are working. Though their hopeless lack of unity would be fatal to them, the fact of their existence must be borne in mind, if the hidden workings of European politics are to be understood.

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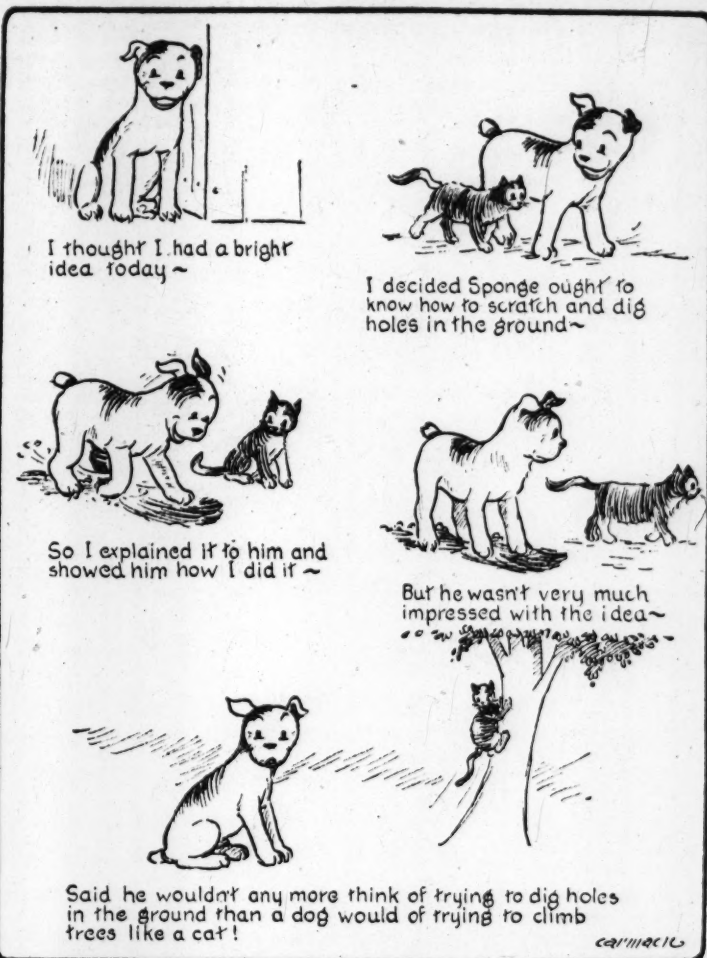
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REACTION SWEEPS
THROUGH EUROPE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

CANADIAN INDIANS
ASK MANY CHANGES

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Drastic and sweeping changes in the treatment of Indian tribes in British Columbia were demanded by representatives of the Indians at lengthy conferences with Dr. Duncan O. Scott, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, here recently. The Indians asked for further land grants, wider fishing privileges, amendment of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911 to aid them to secure more seals, extension of school facilities and greater hunting privileges.

If the Indians' demands were granted, they would be given five times as much land as they hold at present, it is estimated. The actual land held in the province today by 24,500 Indians on reserves is 30.75 acres per capita. The Indian population since confederation to the present day has shown little change, varying from 25,000 to 40,000. Since confederation to March 31, 1923, \$8,815,328 has been spent for Indian purposes in British Columbia. Of this \$4,321,353 has been expended on Indian education.

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REACTION SWEEPS
THROUGH EUROPE

COORDINATION LACK
CRITICIZED IN INDIARelease of Political Prisoners
Emphasizes Difference of
Methods of Governments

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.—The Central Provinces Government, as an act of clemency, announces the release of several hundred prisoners convicted of the flag agitation at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. Sharp criticism has been recently passed on the total lack of coordination between the policy of the Government of India and local governments with each other regarding the policy to be pursued toward political prisoners.

Thus, last week, the Bihar Government flatly declined to release any on the ground that past experience had shown the utter futility of clemency. The Bengal Government declined on the ground of the extremist agitation of which its political prisoners were guilty, being subservient to all law and order, leading ultimately to bomb outrages.

The Government of India declined to release leading political prisoners when recently pressed in the Assembly adopting roughly the same arguments as the Bihar and Bengal governments. On the other hand the United Provinces, on the arrival of the present Governor, and the Punjab Government have released large batches of political prisoners. A demand is now raised for a greater coordination of policy, instead of making it dependent on the idiosyncrasies of different governors.

The "flag" incident arose during a Muhammadan procession at Saharanpur at the latter end of last month, when a quarrel occurred as to whether a flag on a tall pole carried by the Muhammadans should pass under a tree near a Hindu temple.

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OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR NICARAGUA

Natives Described as "Doers and Thinkers"—Beautiful Scenery in Interior

By WALLACE THOMPSON

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 20.—The sun rises in Corinto, Nicaragua, behind five sharp volcanic cones, in a burst of gorgeous splendor of orange, red and maroon. You stand outside the door of your ship's cabin and, bathed in the ruddy glow, assert solemnly that there are no such sunrises except in chromos. So, while you watch it, it changes to vast wide bands of crimson and maroon and orange which shift imperceptibly to yellow and palest green with dawning strokes of dazzling white across them all. The sun, a golden ball, at last emerges in the very depths of the valleys between the peaks, outlining the black of masts and funnels and forest trees.

The traveler from Costa Rica reaches Corinto by making a hurtling trip of 69 miles in six hours by train down the mountain steps from San José to Puntarenas (literally Sandy Point), where, after probably a few days of waiting, he is shifted into a lighter, rocked in the long roll of the Pacific, and just with dawning moment of synchronized swing between the two, boards the steamer. Then he takes his way at night along the coast to Nicaragua. Corinto, the chief port of that country, is landlocked, and dredged so that steamers come alongside the wharf. A picturesque port, not as appealing perhaps to the through traveler as to us who are coasting it, it ranks, as one of the best ports, in protection and appointments, between the Panama Canal and San Diego, Cal.

Picturesque Massiveness
Corinto, attractive in its sweep of sea and sand and green mainland, is the gateway, beyond which lies a fascinating country. By train (with a parlor car of native-wrought mahogany) you take your way inland, through Leon, the old capital of the Spanish Province. Penetrating a country marked with snatches of confined plains, grown up in tall grasses, and bounded by long, low, round-knobbed hills, you come to feel the sense of something African and mysterious in the very physical contour of the country. It is unlike Costa Rica, which is sharp-cut and precise, while here the squat massiveness of the landscape and even the wide bases of volcanoes give a sense of something much more tropical and brooding.

So you come to Managua, set on the edge of the lake of the same name, the dinky and yet pleasant capital of the country. It is beautifully located, with hills rising behind it, and a precious blue crater lake as the center of a park high above the city. From Leon, the traveler passes on the way from Corinto, and Granada, 50 miles farther on, on the edge of Lake Nicaragua, were the cities of colonial days, and Managua was established, in a way, as a compromise capital midway between its buildings for all the street, but the clay and mud with which unadorned nature endowed it, its water front (which might boast a gorgeous boulevard) dedicated to swamps and reed-beds. Managua falls of much which Leon and Granada could teach or might. But for all that, Costa Rica has the comforts which the traveler begins to appreciate, and a people famous for their charm and hospitality throughout Central America and beyond.

Aristocratic Ruler
The present government of Nicaragua has always been of the best type, as in all Central America, and the present group includes the most charming and cultivated of them all. President Diego M. Chamorro, who will serve until Jan. 1, 1925, is an aristocrat in every sense, and yet seeking, very devotedly, the welfare of his country and the success of its peculiar relations to the United States. With him in all the offices of Government are men of standing and ability, mostly of course, the stock and aristocrat of them closely linked by ties other than interest to the United States.

Granada, for instance, is a city of merchants, and the old families have, many of them, been in trade for generations, so they have commercial links, while the children of old stock have virtually all been educated in the United States, and English is as common as a fashionable dance in Granada as it would be at Newport. A youngster returning from years in an American boarding school struggles to get back his Spanish with the persistence (albeit with better luck) of the conscientious tourist seeking to acquire it for the first time.

Granada, indeed, is one of the most precious gems of the cities of the New World—a statement which the tourist agencies may not decide to prove to the mass of humanity until its fascination is absorbed in modernization. Here you have an ancient Spanish city, small, with sunny streets and lovely plazas, beautiful buildings, old and new, and an atmosphere of charm and quiet rare anywhere.

Walker Filibuster
For Americans it is peculiarly bathed in romance as the scene of the exploits of the American filibuster, William Walker, who 70 years ago, from the towers of these very churches and in these very streets and old palace-houses fought and schemed his way to the actual presidency of Nicaragua! Romance, calm, quiet, and the magic of still, deserted, moonlit streets—Granada will haunt you long after you have visited it; while the charm of the great lake and its jeweled islands will make you look

with superiority on the show places of the St. Lawrence.
Leon, the other large city of Nicaragua, is yet another atmosphere like old Spain, too, yet the Spain of life and busy-ness, not of contemplation and mere beauty. The cobbled streets, the high sidewalks, the people riding horseback, young and old, trotting by under the trees, or jogging, mule or burro-back, seated on the rump of the beast, Spanish fashion—the pictures haunt you always. Dozens of fine churches, too, and one great, white cathedral.

Outside the cathedral, surrounding it, a busy, vivid market, women and men talking, intense and active. For Leon is a city of doers, and thinkers—much promise of the future of Nicaragua lies in that attitude, emphasized in Leon—of men who dream and dream, seek also to achieve. No more inspiring moments can be passed on this planet than in the intellectual life of Nicaragua, and of Leon.

STUDENTS TO LEARN OF TRANSPORTATION

John S. Worley Gives Up \$25,000 Post for \$5000 Professorship at University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Giving up a position with a salary of \$5000 a year to accept one paying \$25,000 is a thing which most men would do, but giving up a post with a salary of \$25,000 a year to assume a position offering \$5000 is an almost unheard event. Yet in John S. Worley, who will assume the chair of transportation in the college of engineering and architecture this fall, the University of Michigan possesses such a man.

Questioned as to the reason for leaving his lucrative position to become a professor in the university, Mr. Worley answered: "The only hope of the race is to raise its standards of intelligence and morality. That should be the ambition of every man. I confess it is mine."

"I have reached my stride, so to speak, as a practical man. I have accomplished about all I can in the direction of doing things. I had about reached the point where I was confronted with doing the same thing over. Then this offer came."

He was a new job. The opportunity was offered to study out the relationships of vastly different sorts of transportation. We have no great university in this country. We are too young. But the University of Michigan is a great university in the making. They are getting out of the beaten paths and trying new things."

Prof. Henry E. Riggs of the engineering school, who played a large part in the securing of Professor Worley and establishing the first chair of transportation in American universities, in commenting on the course stated that it is planned "to lay stress on the economic question and we do not intend to confine our work to the old-time teaching of railroad location and construction."

Mr. Worley had the experience required for such work. He received his college training at the University of Missouri and the University of Kansas, graduating from the latter. Following his college training he became assistant engineer of the St. Louis, Missouri & North Arkansas railroad. In 1905 he was made assistant engineer of Riggs & Sherman, Toledo, O. He was one of the five men selected in 1913 to appraise the physical valuation of the railroads of the United States, and was put in charge of the appraisal of railroads in the Missouri Valley.

Since 1919 Worley has been connected with many large projects. In one year his firm investigated large sugar industries, one of the biggest motor car frame companies, a copper and brass rolling mill, 14 shoe factories and many other mining concerns. Most of these investigations were undertaken at the request of investors.

CANADA GROWS IN MANUFACTURES
Dominion Makes 50 Per Cent of Its Exports

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence).—"Our trade statistics show that about 50 per cent of our exports are in manufactured goods," said C. Howard Smith, Dominion president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in an address on "Canadian Industry." He added that the figures showed that Canada manufactured goods that are required throughout the world, and goods at such prices that the rest of the world was willing to buy them.

Mr. Smith thought that Canada was exporting too much raw material. He insisted that Canada should export 80 per cent of the world's output, and exported 200,000 tons a year. This brought in about \$12,000,000 a year. If manufactured in Canada it would not only lead to investment of much capital and greater employment, but would probably bring in about \$200,000,000 a year. As to pulp during the past 10 years Canada had been exporting about 1,000,000 cords a year, this year's exports being about 2,000,000 cords. At the average price of \$10 a cord this had brought in about \$100,000,000. If it had been exported as manufactured paper, it would have brought in an enormously greater amount. Canada's export trade had increased since the post-war slump, and now stood at some \$900,000,000, fully one-half of it manufactured or semi-manufactured goods.

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MOTOR MEETING EXPECTED TO INTEREST GENERAL PUBLIC

Automobile and Accessory Manufacturers' Association to Convene in Boston Sept. 19-22

General topics of interest to motorists, as well as to the trade, will be discussed at the annual fall meeting of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Sept. 19-22, among major problems listed being good roads, automobile taxes, and the relation of motor to rail transportation. The dominant discussion will be on "Widening the Market for Automotive Products."

Because of the more general character of the discussions, it is thought that popular interest in the convention will be heightened this year. The general public which is apt to consider "accessories" as comprising merely bumpers, spot-lights, windshield cleaners and the like, will learn that in the motor industry practically all fixtures of passenger car or truck are "parts" to one firm or another, because tires, frames, bodies or even engines are frequently made by an independent manufacturer, rather than the concern giving its name to the completed product. Every sort of part-manufacturer will be represented at the Boston meeting as well as many important automobile makers.

More Cars Fully Equipped
Just as the duration of the standard trip has been practically doubled in recent years by the perfection of cord manufacture, so improvements in other parts of the car have kept pace. At the motor congress the future improvement and lines of growth of the industry will be discussed. Boston representatives of manufacturing firms point out that even since the war the change in gasoline quality, with a gradual decline in volatility as more and more kerosene is left in the "gas," has necessitated a revolution in ignition to explode the new compound. It is declared that pre-war ignition would not be adequate with the gasoline now sold, and continued improvement in this direction is practically a necessity.

Men looked upon as leaders in the automobile world, who will attend the convention, say the tendency in engine design is for smaller bore cylinders, higher speed, and higher compression, to make handling in traffic and on other occasions easier. The manufacturers of parts, whose initiative in putting innovations on the market has much to do in directing the course of motor development, point out that more and more automobile makers are putting their cars on the market fully equipped, instead of leaving to the motorist the task of fitting up his car to

his own taste. Buying the so-called "accessories" wholesale means cheaper prices for the public and better installation. Not long ago the windshield wipers, for example, were more or less of a novelty, it is pointed out, but cars are now sold equipped with them, as well as many other similar devices.

Four-Wheel Brakes to Be Discussed
Though improvement has been steady in all lines of motor parts, there are plenty of things still left to perfect. As the convention's program indicates, the question of four-wheel brakes will come in for discussion, and other details which the public, as well as manufacturers, think could be changed. For one example, the experience of a sedan owner is cited who was forced to pay \$5 to have a 10-cent rivet headed, simply because the chassis used to raise and lower one of his car windows could not be got at without undoing the upholstery. There are many such inaccessible spots in cars which may be eliminated.

Mayor Curley will welcome the convention on Sept. 19, and speak on Boston's traffic problems. W. O. Burwell, president of the association, who is also vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, O., will preside.

"Building More and Better Roads" is the topic for the first meeting, at which the talk will be delivered by Roy Chapin of the Hudson Motor Car Company, chairman of the highways committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The second talk, by Dr. John A. Harris, Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, will deal with Providing Ample Space to Drive and Park Cars in Our Cities.

Taxation Is Subject
Other initial papers to be read are "Removing Unfair Automotive Taxes," by Harry Maxwell, secretary of the motor vehicle conference committee, and "Reducing Maintenance Costs and Increasing Service Efficiency," by a speaker not yet announced. On Thursday, the morning will be devoted to discussions of "How to Sell More and Lose Less," and the afternoon to "Selling the World American Motor Transportation," at which some of the important motor makers will speak. The general topic of "Delivering the Goods" will occupy Friday morning, while the credit men and advertising men will get together during the day for various discussions. The chief social events will be an outing to Pemberton Inn Thursday evening, and a golf match to conclude the sessions.

The World's Great Capitals The Week in Rome

Rome, Sept. 6
The latest reports from Albania show that the situation there is growing daily more serious. The relations of Greece and Albania are reported very strained, while Albania has ordered the closing of the frontier with Greece. The only comforting news today is the official announcement that the Spanish sovereigns are to visit Italy during the third week in November.

The members of the Faculty of Archaeology, History and Letters of the British School at Rome have issued an appeal for the raising of funds to prepare a new historic atlas of Italy. The idea was initiated seven years ago by Prof. W. H. Woodward, who made a donation of £1000 toward the expense of the work. It has been generally recognized that the atlas of the period (that of Italy at the time of the Emperor Theodoric), which would not only show the splendid network of Roman roads, but principally the legacy which the Roman Empire had left to the succeeding age. The medieval and renaissance periods of Italian history are those which have hitherto received little attention, and which, therefore, need to be more fully illustrated. Much of the work has already been done, and indeed, the atlas would have been completed if other generous donations had been forthcoming.

For the last few months the Italian Government has been contemplating the building of an underground railway at Genoa. A contract has now been signed between a Spanish business group and the Genoa municipal authorities, and the construction of the metropolitan electric railway will soon be started. The local conditions of Genoa are extremely favorable for such an enterprise. The center of the town is a labyrinth of tortuous streets covering steep hillsides. The construction work will cause very little disturbance to street traffic. Since the war traffic in Genoa has become terribly congested. On the other hand, as the thickly populated area is only 10 miles long and half a mile broad,

only one line will be built. It will have three sections, the most important of which will run from Sampierdarena to Piazza del Ferrari, and will serve the port and the railway station.

An amusing incident has been the occasion of much comment in the capital. It also goes far to show how necessary it has become to adopt strict measures to improve the economic conditions of Italy. Signor de Stefani, the Minister of Finance, was traveling through Cadore, and, after stopping at one of the principal hotels, inquired for his bill. Observing this to be without the necessary stamps, he asked the proprietor, and was told that it was merely a course adopted to save money for the clients. Signor de Stefani dropped the matter at the time, but later the proprietor was fined 3500 lire for having transgressed the fiscal regulations.

The difficulty of obtaining an interview from the new Russian trade representative, Tovarich Jordansky, is something worth recording. Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Vorosky, who readily complied with similar requests, he refuses to see journalists, reporters and even photographic agents. One reporter, however, more daring than the others, has succeeded in gaining access to the beautiful villa, where the delegation is lodged, and has also spoken to the commissioner. But the conversation was all on the reporter's side, for the official remark forthcoming from the commissioner was: "We northerners find your climate exceedingly annoying." Since then no other reporter has ventured to approach the Russian trade delegate.

One has been accustomed to hear on every possible occasion that one of the main objects of Fascism was to prevent strikes. In fact since the advent of Fascism to power no strikes of importance have taken place. This belief, however, has been considerably

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shaken by the news that the workmen of a factory at Ravenna have been ordered to go on strike by the local Fascist organization. The motive for such an unexpected change of policy is apparently the dismissal of six workmen ordered by the manager of the factory at a time when the conditions of their work were still under discussion. This one instance should not be interpreted as a return to the customs prevailing when the power of the Socialists was supreme; but certainly this adoption of a Socialist method, so much deprecated by the Fascist leaders, in defense of Fascist workmen, is not without its significance.

An inquiry was made recently by one of the leading literary magazines concerning the books which people read and the information resulting from this inquiry has come as a surprise to almost everybody. No one, for example, imagined that Gabriele D'Annunzio, who is regarded as the foremost Italian writer, has the least number of readers. Judging by the prevailing taste of the public, Guido da Verona's books seem to be the most favored and most widely read. This does not show a refinement in Italian literature, and, sad to say, there are in Italy many households in which a single work of Dante, Manzoni, or Carducci is to be found, but scarcely a family who do not possess one or two novels of Guido da Verona. On the other hand, there is an increase in the reading of foreign literature, both in the original languages and in translations. Since the war books on economics, world politics and the general conditions of foreign countries are in great demand.

Scarcely a week passes without some important discovery is made. The latest discovery is an ancient theater with a diameter of 55 feet, found in the grounds of a Ferentino villa, on one of the terraces of the Lepini mountains about 50 miles south of Rome. Prof. Alfonso Bartoli, the archaeologist, believes that the theater was constructed by the Romans in the first half of the second century of the Christian era. Dr. Ashby, director of the British School at Rome, says that the discovery will certainly confirm the belief that Ferentum, which the Romans called Praenestum, was an aristocratic pleasure place of Imperial Rome. It is expected that excavations on a large scale will shortly be started in the hope of finding relics of the Punic wars. For Ferentum passed under Roman domination after the second Punic War, when it became an attractive center of the Roman nobility.

Although the official celebrations of the first anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome and the conquest of the Government will take place in October and will last for three days, commemorations in the various towns which witnessed the triumphant victory of the Fascists are already in progress. In several towns monuments have been erected recalling the historic day when the Fascists compelled the local Socialist administrations to resign and pull down the red flag, replacing it by the national colors. Popular demonstrations, with the intervention of the laboring population, march daily through the streets amid enthusiastic cheers. A special committee has been organized to draw up a program of celebrations which will be submitted for approval to the Fascist Grand Council.

SWEDISH EXPEDITION TO VISIT THE AMAZON

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The big continents, Central Asia, Central Africa, and South America, appear to possess a marked attraction for the Swedish explorers of the present day. A scientific expedition is about to set out for the Amazon River, the object being principally biological research. It comprises Dr. A. Roman, Professor Melin, and M. Villars, engineer. On its arrival in Brazil the expedition will proceed by steamer to Manaus, and from there to Rio Negro, which district will be explored. The first year will be applied to Brazil.

Next year the expedition will go from Manaus up the river to Peru, and further on, to the northern auxiliaries. The expedition is expected to last about two years. The necessary funds have been supplied by the Upsala University and the Academy of Science, besides contributions from private persons.

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SWEDEN'S "OWN HOME" DRIVE HELPED BY RECENT LEGISLATION

Obstacles to Division of Large Estates Into Small Holdings Have Been Removed

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 24.—The housing question is as much of a problem in Sweden as it is in most countries at the present moment, both in the cities and in the rural districts. But in this Scandinavian land the most important development of the various measures, State and municipal, are those which have been taken since 1905 to support the "Egna Hem" or "Own Home" movement, which aims at providing houses which are either owned or leased for a long period by working class families.

The chief difficulty at first found in providing facilities for families of small means to establish homes of their own lay in the Swedish laws, which opposed many obstacles to the division of land into small lots. Recent legislation, however, solved this problem, and the creation of a special loan fund, known as the Government Own Home Fund, in 1905, greatly facilitated the building of houses, either with or without small holdings attached. By the end of 1921 this fund controlled 64,000,000 kroner. Loans are not granted direct to the intending founders of "Egna Hem," but through the medium either of provincial agricultural societies or to companies specially organized for the purpose, which are so governed that they afford to the State guarantees that the objects of the State aid passing through their hands are properly carried out.

By keeping a watchful eye over the actual building operations, by the purchase of materials on uniform lines, by the adoption of a standard type of house and insistence upon the completion of contracts within a stated time, these societies have reduced building costs for their clients.

The City of Stockholm has acquired large properties for the purpose of erecting "Egna Hem" dwellings, and at Eskede the municipality has itself built a number of the houses in order to supply good models. The municipality has not erected all the houses at Eskede; some have been built by private persons, and others by co-operative societies, or companies to whom loans have been granted by the city.

The great industrial enterprises of Sweden have long been distinguished for the excellence of the dwellings erected by them for their workmen, and not only do they show a keen interest in catering for the needs of their people, but they are moreover strongly supportive of the "own home" movement as a means to this end.

SPANIARDS WAVER ON RIFFIAN ACTION
Cabinet Considers Feasibility of Berenguer Movement
MADRID, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The people of Spain are exhibiting a keen concern in the Moroccan question, though they do not regard it in the same light as the Government. With them the insistent demand is for the repatriation of the troops; with the Government the intense problem of the moment is whether the Rifian rebels are to be attacked in their stronghold at Alhucemas or not upon Alhucemas. It indicates a significant change in attitude and tendency that a Cabinet meeting was held to consider the question whether the advance on Alhucemas should be made or not, this being the original scheme of General Berenguer, who is now on trial, and which was emphatically renounced and denounced by the existing Government. The Commandant General of Melilla, Gen. Martinez Anido, insisted that effort in Morocco was useless until chastisement had been inflicted upon the rebels, preferably an attack on Tetouan, which he understood that he has won over. Señor Silveira to his views, and that big military operations are being planned.

In place of the attack on Alhucemas, two other proposals were put forward: one, that Tiz Azza should be strengthened and a strong line established from there to the sea; the other, that the Spanish forces should retire to the River Kert, and there establish a system of fortified positions. The War Minister is understood to favor the former of these schemes and some of his colleagues in the Cabinet the other. General Anido condemns retirement to the Kert as more dangerous and costly than a march to Alhucemas itself. Señor Silveira has come to Madrid to press his views before the Government. Meanwhile the Government is temporizing all the time, and the utmost anxiety is manifested in every quarter.

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RUSSO-FINNISH TRADE SMALL
HELSINKI, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The figures for Finland's foreign trade during the first half of the present year are now available. Exports to the United States were 195,000,000 Finnish marks, to England 131,700,000 Finnish marks, to Germany 131,700,000 Finnish marks. The imports during the same period were, from England 276,000,000 Finnish marks, from Germany 759,700,000 Finnish marks, etc. The trade with Russia has been on a limited scale, imports from Russia \$8,400,000 Finnish marks, exports to Russia 102,700,000 Finnish marks.

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The majority are trimmed with fur collars of Wolf, Fox, Beaver, and Sable. Colors are navy, brown, black and kit fox.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Story of Giovanni's Song

IN A vine plot at the rear of a house, in a gray-white hill town in Italy, two boys were racing up and down between the grape rows, on horses made of sticks. The chatters had neither heads nor tails, but were just staves broken from a barrel that held the donkey's mash during the winter, yet they seemed steeds of splendid sort to the small riders, who saw them in imagination as the mounts of great lords. Brothers the two were, and the one saving the money a time as it was possible to have until some one called from the doorway of a peasant hut—their mother, Maria Pierluigi.

"Come quickly, Giovanni," she said. "Your father goes to the city today and needs you to help with the baskets."

Quick as a flash the stick chargers fell to the ground and the young cavaliers started for the house on the run.

"I want to go, too," shouted Agostino, as he hurried after his brother. "I want to go to the city and see the wonderful sights of Rome."

"You may both go," the mother answered pleasantly, "but you must lend a hand in taking the baskets about and help father all you can."

The way from Palestrina, where the Pierluigi family lived, to the great capital is not a long distance, less than 25 miles, and no trip at all by the automobiles of today. But in those times it was a day's journey, and, although the travelers moved steadily down through the hill country cross the Campagna Romana, the far-reaching plain, with its swamp grass and marshes that is like a green mirror north of Rome, it was after dark before they went in through the gates of the city.

They slept in the street under the donkey cart, and at dawn next day started out to sell their produce, a time boys with their baskets taking one side of the block, the father the other.

Singing for Joy
"I wonder if the organ will be playing," Giovanni remarked to his brother, as they neared the great square where the church of Santa Maria Maggiore is gray against the sky. But, upon reaching the steps that lead to the long, shadowy aisles, they heard no music. Perhaps the choir master was absent, they thought. Giovanni was sorry, for all the way from Palestrina he had dreamed of the golden tones and hoped they would fall upon his ear. But he could sing himself, and out of gladness of heart at being in the capital he broke into an ancient folk song, one his mother often lifted as she went about her work, a peasant melody of thanksgiving for abundant harvests. He had an unusual voice for a lad of 11, rich and far-reaching, and, as it pealed forth on the clear September mornings, people stopped to look and hear. Agostino sang also, but his tones were thin and uneven beside the mellow ones of his brother.

Now it happened that the choir master of Santa Maria Maggiore was absent. Far up in the organ loft he was bending over a roll of parchment, copying notes that were to be sung during the service on Sunday; and, as the brothers went by with their baskets, he dropped his score-writing, wondering who was making such gladdening sounds.

"It is a blithe voice you have," he exclaimed, as he hurried to the door and saw Giovanni. "Who may the master be who taught you to sing like that?"

For a moment the lad looked as if perplexed. Then pleasantly he answered: "Verily, I've had no master. I sing for the joy of it."

The man said nothing more, but walked with the two across the piazza, as if waiting to find out much by asking little. At the corner beyond the church they met Sante Pierluigi, and from him the man learned it was the lad he had said. Giovanni had had no more instruction in music than a lark of the fields.

"You should get him a teacher speedily," the choir master insisted, "for such a talent should not be neglected. A little instruction now will bring him many gold pieces by and by."

Very earnestly Sante Pierluigi spoke in answer. "I am but a peasant, and can ill afford to hire a singing master. But I'll have words with my wife about it, for, although I see not how it is to be done, Maria is a wise woman and mayhap can find a way."

An Important Message
Days passed, not two or three, but many, and all the while autumn colors deepened in the Apennines. Vineyards changed from green to bronze and russet. The pale-veined maple leaves reddened with frostbite, and in the garden artichoke blades dried upon the stalks. Storks winged down from the German and Austrian valleys, making weird, thudding noises as they moved from the chill of the northland to the warm days and nights of Egypt. Both the calendar and nature signs told that a month had gone since the three returned from the marketing trip to Rome, but still Giovanni was without a singing teacher; for, although Maria Pierluigi, when they told her what the choir master said, had tried in every way to manage it, she could not stretch the scanty income to cover a single item more. Then one evening a courier brought a message to the door.

"Your uncle, Salvatore Massi, has become rich through his basket making," the man said as Maria answered the knock, "and to you, the dutiful niece who kept his home until his own daughter was old enough to take charge, he sends the payment he could not make before. He gives you his garden plot as a well-deserved reward, because he thinks your growing family may need a growing income."

For a minute Maria could not believe what she heard. Out of goodness of heart she had cared for her uncle's home, when he was left with six motherless children; and during all the three years spent there before her marriage she had not once thought of reward. Now, when it was most needed, reward had come.

"Giovanni can have a singing master," she cried, as she called her husband and showed him the paper the man held out to her, the gold-embossed document that was the deed to the property.

It proved to be as she said. Within

a week Maria Pierluigi sold the garden plot that was the reward of three years of devotion during her girlhood, and then regularly the boy who had sung in the streets of the capital had lessons in singing, note writing and all that went with musical instruction in that day. Diligently he studied and rapidly progressed, and before long all who knew him realized that the prophecy of the choir master would be fulfilled. He delighted in singing, but most of all he delighted in making new melodies; and the study of note writing, which was tedious and wearying to most pupils, became a never-ending joy to him.

By the time he was 20 years old he, too, was a great choir master, and many of the chorals his singers used were those of his own making. Word of his splendid compositions went all

over Rome. He was made musical director of Santa Maria Maggiore, the very church whose organ strains had enchanted him on his first trip to the capital, and whose choir master's advice started him on his career. Unceasingly he labored, climbing higher and higher the ladder of success, until he was placed in charge of the music in the church of St. Peter's, the highest honor that could come to a musician in that day. And there, as elsewhere, his own compositions were the ones most used and loved.

Giovanni Pierluigi never strove to hoard money, for his gifts as a laborer brought him all he needed. He aimed only to give the best that was in him to his art, to leave behind something fine and lasting, and in this ambition he succeeded to the full. He enriched the world with hundreds of great compositions, chorals and works of sacred

music, the like of which had not been heard before, and have not been surpassed since.

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A Bengali Meal

MY LITTLE friends, Snehalata and Ashalata, had often lamented that, though I was a frequent visitor at their home, I had never permitted them to "give me to eat."

As a matter of fact, I had been careful to change the subject whenever Sneha or Asha suggested such entertainment. For one thing, I knew that nothing simple could possibly be offered to a guest by a self-respecting Bengali hostess. Another reason for my reluctance to accept the hospitality of my young friends was that I felt sure that I should commit some breach of etiquette in the course of a meal; and etiquette, again, is not lightly to be disregarded in Bengal.

I speak of etiquette, not of table manners, for the excellent reason that tables are not used at meals. There are generally writing tables, but never dinner tables. The Bengali housewife prepares for a meal, not by laying the table, but by arranging the floor.

She sweeps a place perfectly free from dust, then spreads a strip of fresh grass matting. The diners sit on the mat, with their legs curled beneath them. They need no spoons or forks, for the eat with their fingers, the fingers of their right hands. To eat with the left hand is far worse than putting one's knife into one's mouth.

Guests show their appreciation of the food offered them by eating heartily, even by demanding second helpings and pretending jealousy of the amount served to their neighbors. Now, it is difficult to eat heartily of food which is entirely new and strange; and, to western people, Indian cookery is generally an entirely fresh experience. If Snehalata and Ashalata should prepare and offer dishes, and if I should fail to show a proper appreciation of their cookery, they would be decidedly disappointed, so I gently discouraged their invitations. However, Snehalata and Ashalata were learning how to cook, and they were not to be denied the pleasure of giving me a demonstration of their skill. They knew that I was friendly with Mrs. Ghose, an Indian lady; so perhaps, if they included Mrs. Ghose and her little daughter, Bulbul, I should not be so shy. There was no resisting Sneha and Asha; they were as determined as they were kind.

A Formidable Feast
On the appointed day, we arrived to find our little hostesses smiling, but, like myself, much concerned lest they should give offense by breaches of etiquette. They had heard that western people sat at tables and ate. But they had only one table, a writing table, and they had three guests; besides, there was the question of chairs, and what about spoons! Someone had

evidently been teasing our little hostesses. I laughed and said we did not want tables; we had come to a Bengali house and we should like to have our meal in Bengali fashion.

Oh! were we quite sure that it would not annoy us?

EDUCATIONAL

The Flux of Education in Britain

London, England. Special Correspondence. IT is a fault incident to institutions that they are apt to kill what they most desire to keep alive, or rather the tendency is to fix and determine that which by the very nature of things is subject to perpetual change and flow. They seize with avidity on the accidents, the transitory, the impermanent—"truths" whose importance bulks so large for the moment, but which are antiquated by the very effort which arrests them. The British Board of Education has not escaped and cannot escape the common lot. Many illustrations might be given of this but three will suffice.

Only a few years ago, as men reckon years, the curriculum of the secondary school was absurdly narrow and exclusive. We of the past generation were brought up on a diet of mathematics and two dead languages. Modern languages were barely tolerated; "science" was not; English, the very medium of communication with our fellows, was neglected and despised. History and geography, the latter particularly, were all very well for girls' schools and the nursery, and handwork was for slaves! And so when the board came into existence it insisted, and insisted rightly, on the neglected subjects. No school could be recognized if it did not make proper provision for that and for all the rest. And the result? Does not the board itself now recognize a congestion of the time-table, a squeeze of subjects that suffers thoroughness to none? Not much surplus of old, but now the adverb goes first. We aim at quantity instead of quality.

Examinations. A second case is that of examinations. Teachers complained bitterly of the chaos. Every university, each professor, almost every occupation, demanded different subjects and a peculiar syllabus whereby to test its candidates. The blessed word was "ordination." And so again the board in its perpetual and pathetic pursuit of the elusive spirit of the age set its wise men at work and produced a beautiful system of "ordination." The magic would surely be effective now. And lo! the magic is no magic at all, not a poisonous drug. And the same teachers, a thankless and fickle generation who were so hot on the scent of uniformity a few hours ago, are now tongues out on the counter cry. The uniformity is a deadly thing. Again, the time-spirit has baffled all the board's skill and care and they have laid no so much as a finger-tip on its flying skirts.

And the third instance is perhaps the most illuminating of all. It has long been a scandal in the eyes of the board that the duration of the secondary school life had been all too haphazard. Many pupils left and indeed leave still at an absurdly early age. There was a grievous leakage and the board most properly and most laudably bent up all its efforts to close the leak. The regulations were amended. No pupils were to be accepted unless they, through their parents, furnished a sufficient guarantee to be enforced, if needs be by fines and penalties, that they would stay till the age of 18. More still! It is per obvious that pupils were admitted who were not likely to profit by a secondary school education, with the lamentable result that many who would so profit were excluded. How this is known to the board it is perhaps not impertinent to inquire, but we will leave it at that.

Must Use Winning Fan. Anyhow the winning fan must be employed. There must be a program of entrance examination and the papers and answers must be kept for the inspection of the board and so forth—according to formula. And no sooner is the regulation published than its folly is palpable. It is another attempt to stabilize and fix, to create "norms" and standards where no such thing can be, or do all children reach much the same development in intelligence at the same age and can even the wisdom of the board insure that all pupils who pass the examination will profit by the school, and all who fail will not? Probably more intelligence will be kept out this way than the other. It is certain that the experience of

most teachers is against the board's idea. Pupils do well, sometimes brilliantly, at the entrance examination who come to a dead stop some time before their sixteenth year is reached. Book education educates them no more. They have reached their limit. And until that practical side in the secondary school is adequately staffed and organized which at present financial stringency so seriously prevents, it is far better that such pupils should go out into practical life even though the "average duration" is still unsatisfactory, at least as measured by statistics.

For Educational Plan. That plan would seem to be far more educational than the board's, for "freeing" places at the schools. For it is by no means to be assumed that these pupils have failed to profit by the secondary school. On the contrary, they have learned very much, if not from books, from their fellows, from the freer atmosphere, from the games, from the very spirit of the school. But to insist that they shall all stay till the end of the year in which they attain their sixteenth birthday is the humor of an official. It is here that "The Times" idea of universal secondary schools may prove of high value. There are many objections to it, the most serious in the view of the present writer being the plentiful lack of teachers of the right aims and qualifications and the danger that the whole of the tone and spirit and freedom of the secondary school at its best, shall vanish altogether. And till all elementary schools have proper playing fields attached and some at least of their teachers are university-trained the danger is considerable. But the idea does point out a way



One of Slovenia's Villages Where Public Education for Adult and Child Is Now Afforded

of escape, and it is well worth exploring. Anyhow it is, I think, certain that the board cannot be judge and sole determinant of pupils and methods and curricula, in a word, of the life of the school. The arbitrament for such things does not, cannot, lie wholly with them. If it did, there would be no progress, the dead things of education would cumber the living.

In addition to a broad education, both liberal and professional, the qualities which an ideal grade teacher has are thus enumerated by the committee on ethics of the National League of Teachers' Associations: that character which is finer than the finest; greater than the greatest facts, which includes but transcends honor and involves a nice sense of what is right, just, and true, with a course of life corresponding thereto; that vision which represents a supreme faith in the ultimate triumph of the ideal good; that patience which means the ability and the willingness to wait, and may also mean kindness to evil doers and bearing with the weaknesses of others; that justice which recognizes in our fellow man another self, seeing both sides of every question; that benevolence which helps another to help himself—not indulgence; that energy and enthusiasm which can be satisfied only by seeing ambition realized.

The service which, it is held, should ever be the teacher's aim is defined as "the power to give the world more than it takes." The committee is moved to formulate this standard of ethics, because it recognizes the impetus which interest in education has recently received, and because it realizes

that the opportunity for service to teachers is thus correspondingly increased. A teacher should be so equipped for his life work that he can do it conscientiously and with pleasure because he can do it well.

That rich results accrue from a linking of the schools with industry is well illustrated in a statement issued by the State Department of Education of New York. In several cities of the State art education is successful primarily because emphasis has been placed on its commercial aspects. Thus Buffalo, Yonkers, Schenectady, Mount Vernon and New York are now giving four-year sequences in art subjects with the courses based directly on industrial practice and with nearly all of the teachers designers or workers in the art crafts. The schools of these cities are training boys and girls skilled in commercial design, costume illustration and textile design. One school, the Lafayette High in Buffalo, has developed an art course from which more than 1000 pupils have already been graduated.

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Remote Czechoslovakian Villages

THE Czechoslovakian State is extending the long arm of education into every tiny cluster of houses which calls itself a village. It has passed a law requiring every village to have a public library, and, wherever the village numbers 10,000 or more persons, to have a librarian. In 485 districts it has organized lecture courses and study classes calling for an expenditure this year of 3,000,000 kronen. During the last year it has conducted 7000 lectures and study courses.

The state authorities are proud of their broad and comprehensive program for adult education. In the old palace at Prague, which has been pressed into service for some of the offices of the department of education, there are half a dozen officials who will drop their work at any time to speak with enthusiasm of the courses which are being conducted. And there is equal enthusiasm on the part of the men and women even in the remote villages who put down their names to study stenography or typewriting, needlework or literature.

The classes which the State is conducting are supplemented by half-a-dozen private organizations. These are the political parties with their classes for their members in citizenship and in art, music, literature, industry. The Public Education Association has 90 branches throughout the republic which make adult education an important feature of their work.

At the present time the educators of Czechoslovakia are debating with vigor a proposed change in the public education laws. In the past there have been both citizens' schools and middle schools, corresponding approximately to the high schools in the United States. Those who argue for the abolition of the citizens' schools declare

that the system has been undemocratic and that the middle schools draw all of the children who were preparing for professions, while the citizens' schools with their lower standards for teachers and teaching, are attended only by the future industrial workers. Those who oppose the change in the law declare that the effect will be to lower the standards of teaching for all the children. In the meantime an elaborate scheme has been worked out requiring the four classes of the citizens' schools to be the same as the four classes of the middle schools, and it is expected that the next parliament will act upon it.

Ready response to the new needs created by the passage of a compulsory physical education law is contained in the announcement that the University of Minnesota will hereafter conduct special summer classes and annual short courses for the athletic coaches and physical directors of the State's high schools. To allay any fears that the goal of the new educational program is merely to turn out skilled teachers of football, baseball or track, it is expressly stated that emphasis will be put on the development of moral and social qualities.

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The Observatory

WITH the possible exception of those who regard the passing of Greek as something akin to an academic calamity, even the most enthusiastic and prejudiced supporters of the classics must find a heartening note in the statistics just gathered by the United States Bureau of Education. The revelation perhaps are not precisely what they had longed for, but they are certainly as encouraging as they had any reason to expect. With every recent tendency toward the newer studies, the belief was general in this practical age that Latin quite as well as Greek was fast rushing to the land of forgotten things.

But Latin, it appears, is not ready to accept a fate to which it is so often consigned. It has, of course, lost ground that it can recover only with great difficulty, but in spite of all adverse conditions, it is still the ranking foreign language in the high schools of American cities with a population of 100,000 or more. It is studied by 23.3 per cent of the pupils enrolled, while French and Spanish, which have been making rapid forward strides of late, though for totally different reasons, are second and third, with 21.2 and 21.1 per cent, respectively. Due chiefly to prohibition of German enacted in war time, and not yet raised, this language attracts not more than 1.5 per cent of the enrollment. Greek's quota is 0.3 per cent, only slightly larger than that of Italian. As showing again the cosmopolitan character of modern secondary education, it is not without significance that 73 pupils in Chicago high schools are studying Hebrew and 132 Bohemian. Minneapolis has a registration of 548 in Swedish courses and 388 in Norse.

There is always interest in the relative position in which Latin finds itself and there will be still more interest in the years to come because the American Classical League is engaged in a continuing campaign to

give the older languages at least a semblance of their former popularity. For many generations Latin was supported by what might almost be called artificial means. First, in the Middle Ages it was widely studied because it was the language of the courts and society of Europe. Later, it was almost universally required for admission to college and thousands of schoolboys, willing or no, were forced to learn it or forego the privileges of higher education. The consequent situation was inevitable. As virtually always happens when a subject is not called upon to stand on its own feet, the teaching of Latin became more and more casual, unattractive and generally inefficient, and pupils, failing utterly to understand the circumstances, reached the point of looking upon the course simply as another of the burdens which entrance to college carried with it.

The moment the requirement was abolished by the colleges, as has now been done by many of them, Latin suffered a sudden decline in popularity. Now enjoying no handicap, it must compete on even terms with other foreign languages and the classical league has acted wisely in frankly recognizing and facing this fact. The future of this ancient tongue in a modernized world depends entirely, first on the efficiency of methods of instruction and second on the success which attends current efforts to relate the teaching to present-day needs.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Mural Paintings for Dubuque, Ia.

Dubuque, Ia. Special Correspondence

JAMES E. MCBURNEY, a Chicago artist, has just completed three large mural paintings for the interior of the new Federal Bank & Trust Company of Dubuque, Ia. From the business point of view, these distinguished pictorial works, gorgeous in color, contribute to the splendor of the banking rooms, and enrich the historical associations of the midwest city while reviving legends of the past in the memories of the patrons of the institution.

The City of Dubuque is named from a French trader who crossed the Mississippi in the early days to learn from the Indians of the lead mines, which later were a source of wealth to the vicinity as well as to the nation. The artist, Mr. McBurney, went to historical sources for data of the Indian tribes, their costumes and manner of life, of the coming of the pioneers and a significant event in the prosperity of the young settlement. Dubuque, which contributed to its wealth of today.

The largest mural painting "Dubuque [the trader] Being Shown the Lead Mines," is 16 feet in length by 6 feet 3 inches in width. The Frenchman Dubuque and the Sioux and Fox Indians compose a dramatic group which is painted in warm colors, the Indian costumes giving their picturesque notes to the scene. Every detail reflects historical sources.

"The First Steamboat Up the Mississippi" (size 12 feet by 6 feet, 3 inches) is the most poetic of the three murals. The Indians standing on the bluff overlooking the Father of Waters see in this strange object a prophecy of impending doom. The color effects in this panel are finer in tone, affording a wide range of quality brought about by the use of the pigment in "The Ferry" and the quiet of the

bluffs where the silent Indians are watching under summer skies.

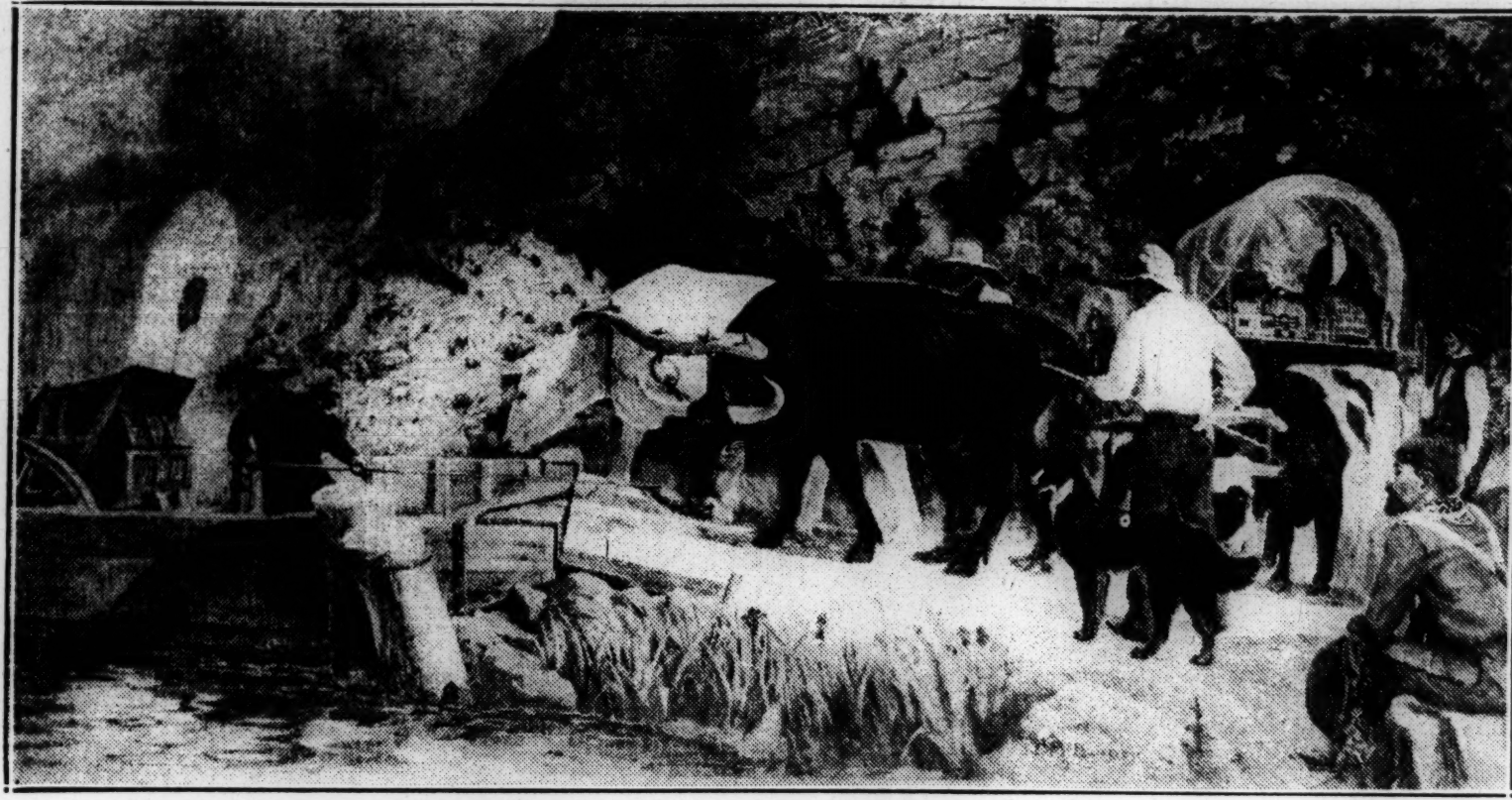
"The Ferry" (a canvas 12 feet by 6 feet, 3 inches) commemorates the old ferry which crossed the Mississippi near Dubuque. It brought the settlers in their Conestoga wagons drawn by oxen. It was later replaced by a bridge. The foliage in this romantic painting has the hopeful tones of the springtime while the autumn atmosphere enveloped the Indian group watching the arrival of the steamboat.

In a subtle manner, the bank and its patrons have before them the suggestion of the initial foundation of wealth in mines which existed with the aboriginal Indian in the primitive wilderness, the arrival of the power of transportation which was to link Dubuque with the nation at large, and the coming of pioneer citizens on the ferry who were to build up the wealth of Iowa as well as a progressive city by their initiative and energy and the uses of natural resources with transportation on the Father of Waters.

The architect's plans for the Federal Bank & Trust Building includes effective spaces for the placing of Mr. McBurney's murals.

Some months ago Mr. McBurney executed a series of eight murals for the National Bank of Woodlawn, a section of Chicago, depicting characteristic scenes and memorable events of this locality from the early days of Indian occupation to the present evolution of the industrial district. Since then he has painted a mural for a residence in Indiana, and is now completing one for the Y. M. C. A. of Columbus, O. His painting, "The Guardian Spirit," was awarded a medal at the last exhibition of the Peoria Art League and was sold. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, this artist had charge of the interior decoration of the Southern Counties Building and won a silver medal for two unusually large murals of the Spanish period.

L. M. MCC.



"The Ferry," From Mural Painting by James E. McBurney

Egyptian Section of Chicago Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Sept. 3

FOLLOWING on the heels of tourists at the Art Institute, it is plain that the Egyptian gallery had won its viewers. The majority of visitors go that way livelier in their curiosity than the crowd asking for the "Old Masters." The publicity given the Egyptian explorations of last winter in magazines and in the press unveiled the hitherto remote antiquities, arousing museum groups, and the public understanding. Said a fatherly leader of a family motoring from southern Illinois, "As we could not take the car on a Mediterranean cruise to the Nile, we decided to travel up to Chicago and see what it had of the 'Tomb of the Kings.' So here we are with a catalogue."

Fortunately, the Art Institute has a varied selection of objects quite enough to conjure the imaginative background of ancient Egypt and its pharaohs, and because of its value in reviving a sense of history, there is just published a valuable "Handbook of the Egyptian Collection," written by Thomas George Allen, secretary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Mr. Allen in a foreword of personal interest and assistance of Professor James Henry Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute and honorary curator of the Art Institute's Egyptian collection, and of the aid of Dr. Caroline Ransome Williams, formerly of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Had we not the privilege of examining originals and casts of ancient Egyptian in the museum, this handbook in itself is an illumination of the past and stimulates a desire for historical research.

In his notes on Egyptian art, Mr. Allen reminds us that the Egyptian possessed an innate love of beauty. His enjoyment of art was never primarily for art's sake; he endeavored rather to make his utilitarian objects beautiful in pleasing forms with incised or painted decorations which were carried out with skill whether on a small object or on the wide expanse of great temple walls. With a universal appeal for beauty, the great majority of Egyptian artistic remains were produced by artisans rather than master artists, and signatures are practically lacking, as even the great artist might not venture to perpetuate his name.

The Egyptian collection of the Art Institute dates from 1855. The first gifts consisted of casts of Egyptian sculpture given to the memorial collection of Elbridge G. Hall. The first original Egyptian object was an ushabti or statuette, hand-modeled of blue-green glaze, dating from the end of the twenty-sixth dynasty. It had belonged to "Osiris, the priest servant of Nelt, Horuza, born of Shedit, de-

ceased." The limestone sarcophagus was found by Petrie at Hawara with others, reached from a single shaft 40 feet in depth. There were 203 ushabtis lengthily inscribed on one side, and 196 on the other, each 10 statuettes having an inscription of its own, and all embedded in the sand to keep company with the departed Egyptian. This ushabti was the gift of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, founder of the Egyptian Exploration Society of England.

In 1891 objects from the Plot sale were presented to the group, and all embedded in the sand to keep company with the departed Egyptian. This ushabti was the gift of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, founder of the Egyptian Exploration Society of England.

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It is amazing to watch the interest of the average visitor in the Egyptian collections since they have become common talk. Our tourist friends saw that the objects were related to lives like their own. An inscription on a hand-wrought statuette (ushabti) read: "If Nesiaph, born of Tedi-pekroth, is assigned to do any work in this world, here am I, and I shall do it." This is a declaration all can understand. The examination of scarabs, amulets, relief sculptures, pottery and statuettes opens interesting vistas in their inscriptions. With this extensive beginning, the Art Institute Egyptian Collection and its Handbook by Thomas George Allen is on a promising educational basis. Its arrangement is that of the latest museum method which is to attract and instruct the passer by in the arts of men.

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Art at Ohio State Fair

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The art exhibit at a state or county fair would generally be considered a place to be avoided by anyone with a serious interest in art matters. Everyone remembers the type of work such exhibits have usually called forth. But for three years Ohio has made the exhibition of the fine arts department of its state fair an art event. This worth-while change has been brought about through the vision and energy of Mrs. Harriet Kirkpatrick, art director under the leadership of the State Fair, which now attracts the best work of painters and craftsmen throughout the State. Added to the interest of the Ohio section is a loan collection of the best modern American paintings.

In 1921 and 1922 prizes were offered to stimulate interest. Governor Davis offering in 1921 a prize of \$500. This year, painters and craftsmen through the State were invited to send their work, the entire expense of collecting and shipping to be carried by the State Fair and no prizes were offered. A certain amount to cover expenses was allowed each town, and one interested person there appointed to take charge of the exhibit from that place. His responsibility was to create an interest and to see that all work be shipped at the proper time.

Seven cities and towns were represented in the Ohio section. Thirty-five painters from Cleveland exhibited. Smaller towns were represented in proportion to their size. George Bellows, Alice Schille and others of national note are Ohio painters represented.

The loan exhibit included works of Wayman Adams, Robert Henri, Victor Higgins, William Lathrop, Gardner Symons, Edward Potthast, Birge Harrison, Edward Redfield, Martha Walters and a score of others.

There were silver and jewelry from the Potter Studios in Cleveland, pottery from the Cowan Studios in Rocky River, copper, brass and silverware.

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by Mr. Pond of the Dayton Art Institute, interesting examples of hand-blocked textiles and weaving and etchings and prints from the Dayton Society of Etchers. One feels it rather a pity that so fine a show is so inadequately housed. It deserves a building devoted entirely to painting and crafts.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—"The Fore-Hand," a comedy from the German, will probably open at the Greenwich Village Theater shortly. Galina Kopermak will head the cast.

John Barrymore will play "Hamlet" for four weeks in New York this season, beginning in November, and will then go on a brief tour. Arthur Hopkins, Mr. Barrymore's manager, plans to present the star in "Hamlet" in London in the spring.

The Threshold Players, a semiprofessional organization, will move from the Lexington Theater to the Heckscher Foundation at East 106th Street on Oct. 1. They will offer a series of productions, each to run four weeks.

Plans for Eleonora Duse's forthcoming visit to America are announced by Morris Gest. Mme. Duse will give only 20 performances, 10 of which will take place in New York City. Mme. Duse's only evening performance in New York will be her premiere, at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday night, Oct. 22. The remaining nine matinees, spread over a period of five weeks, will be given at the Century Theater. Her first play will be "Così fan tutte" ("This Will Be Done") by Gallariotti Scotti. This will be repeated at the Century on Friday afternoon, Nov. 2. Thereafter she will act "Spretti" (Ibsen's "Ghosts") on Nov. 6 and Nov. 9, "La Donna del Mare" (Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea") on Nov. 12 and Nov. 15.

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Sea"), on Tuesday and Friday, Nov. 13 and Nov. 16; "La Porta Chiusa" ("The Closed Door"), by Marco Praga, on Nov. 20 and Nov. 23, and "La Citta Morta" ("The Dead City"), by d'Annunzio, on Nov. 27 and Nov. 30.

Frederick Lonsdale's new play will be known as "Spring Cleaning," instead of "But for the Grace of God." It will open in Detroit shortly.

Subscriptions are now being received for the entire 10 weeks of the engagement of the Grand Guignol Company at the Frolic Theater, scheduled to begin Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn will again be seen in "So This Is London" this season.

Orchestral Music in

New South Wales

SYDNEY, July 25 (Special Correspondence)—There is no denying the fact that by the departure for the United States last year of Mr. Henri Verbrugghen, musical Sydney was dealt a blow from which it may not recover for years. Mr. Verbrugghen's mastery leadership of the State Conservatorium and the State Orchestra was giving the country a worldwide advertisement, but the unsatisfactory

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treatment which he received led to his decision not to return from his American trip.

Since then the State Orchestra, a body of players which in its best days was without peer in the Commonwealth, has been disbanded and the instruments passed into the storehouse. It can truly be said of the orchestra, "Great was its rise but greater was its fall." A niggardly government has decreed that it cannot pay the players enough to keep them interested in the concern though the Conservatorium itself will be supported and kept up to a high standard.

Now it is only on rare occasions that Sydney music lovers can have the privilege of listening to classical items played by a full and competent combination.

It is more than likely that Mr. Alfred Hill, the celebrated composer of Maori songs, will be appointed to the directorship of the Conservatorium. He has been selected by the Minister for Education and by the time these words appear the choice will probably have been confirmed by the Cabinet.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1923

EDITORIALS

For France to Decide

LORD ROBERT CECIL showed characteristic astuteness in the discussion in the League of Nations yesterday when he emphasized the fact that the Covenant of the League was an integral part of the Treaty of Versailles. He read the sections in the Treaty which obviously made it obligatory upon Italy to submit to the authority of the League in the quarrel over Corfu. These sections will be found printed elsewhere in the Monitor today. It may be readily understood that Lord Robert's speech was addressed quite as much to France as to Italy. At the moment when it was delivered the attitude of the French Government in this controversy was still evasive and not easily understood. Whether France would stand squarely with Great Britain in the demand that the dissension between Italy and Greece should be submitted to the League as a tribunal had not yet been made clear. Nor is it thoroughly clear today. But when Lord Robert made it plain that the fulfillment of Mussolini's threat to withdraw from the League, rather than to submit to its authority, was equivalent to an intention to deny and overthrow the validity of the Treaty as a whole, he must have touched France nearly.

For the French base their defense of their activities in the Ruhr upon a reverence, which at times seems exaggerated, for the letter and the spirit of the Versailles instrument. If it is urged upon them that their entrance upon the Ruhr is illegal and unwarrantable, they point to the Treaty as affording their sole justification. If it is suggested that the amount of reparations properly to be assessed upon Germany and the capacity of that Nation to pay should be determined by a nonpartisan board, the French say calmly that under the terms of the Treaty these matters are already committed to the Reparations Commission. Whatever criticism is directed against the action of France is met by that Nation with the presentation of the Treaty as something sacrosanct and not to be questioned.

It is, therefore, clear that should France side with Italy in the determination to cast aside the Treaty as something without force and validity in this question, upon which the peace of Europe may hinge, then France can no longer cite that instrument as its infallible authority for what it is doing in the Ruhr.

Lord Robert has played a trump card. It is unbelievable that in the face of the unanswerable arguments which he has presented, the French can fail to side with those who believe that the League has entire authority to determine the merits of this quarrel. If this element of doubt is thus resolved, it is reasonable to anticipate that the League will not merely declare its findings in the case of Italy versus Greece, but will take the steps provided in the Covenant for the enforcement of this determination.

THE Prince of Wales is planning to spend a few weeks on his ranch in Alberta. He will avoid official functions by traveling as Lord Renfrew, and the Canadian people will respect the Prince's desire for privacy. The last time the King's son, and heir to the British throne, visited Canada he came to convey greetings from the mother country and thanks for the part played by the Dominion in the war.

The King and the King's Son

Among the numerous ceremonies performed during that visit, he laid the cornerstone of the tower of the new parliament buildings in Ottawa, which were arising out of the ashes of the war-time fire on Parliament Hill. The tower has still to be finished, although the rest of the national edifice is complete and has been in use for several sessions of Parliament. It is up to the story that includes the memorial chamber, however, where the names of the Canadian men who laid down their lives on the altar of patriotism are to be recorded.

The great windows of the memorial chamber are beautifully designed, and carved into the stone of the Gothic arches are inspiring texts. Over the front window, facing south, is the first verse from Psalm 72: "Give the king thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the king's son." Words from the same psalm, "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea," are carved over the east window; while the text which illuminates the stonework over the west window is from the twenty-ninth chapter of Proverbs: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."

The texts on the east and west are readily grasped. The declaration that righteousness shall have dominion from sea to sea would seem to express the true national aspiration of the Canadian people. The need for vision, expressed in the words taken from Solomon's observations of public government, and of private, is being impressed upon the people of Canada at the present time, when national problems seem to be calling so insistently for solution. In the text on the front of the tower, some are satisfied to see only a loyal prayer for the reigning monarch of the British Commonwealth, and his son. Others, perhaps seeing further, understand that the constitutional meaning of the term, "the king," may be taken as synonymous with the government: "the king" and "the king's son" might thus be regarded as symbolic terms for the government of the British Commonwealth and of the Dominion of Canada.

It is appropriate that the Nation's legislators should be greeted, as they enter the Dominion Parliament, with the words taken from David's prayer for Solomon. Whatever constitutional changes in government may come about during the lifetime of the tower, on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, the prayer for God's judgments and righteousness must surely stand, and the Nation must

continue to prosper as the prayer is put into practice; especially so, to the extent that David's closing words of blessing in the same prayer are kept in mind: "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things."

Touching Trade With Tibet

ADMITTING that today's Indian Government finds its hands even overfull in the solving of domestic problems, it remains to be realized that the economic development of Tibet is one of the largely important questions now calling for no little attention. Nor are signs lacking that this fact is fully recognized in official quarters in the dependency. In the decade and more since the Anglo-Tibetan Convention was signed at Lhasa, under which the land of the Dalai Lama agreed to enter into closer commercial relations with the great peninsula lying to the south, much has been done to improve the relations of the two countries in this direction, but a vast deal more awaits the doing. By which same token it is the more pleasant to be able to add that considerable progress appears close at hand.

Tibetan resources, both economic and commercial, are quite imperfectly understood at the moment. This is especially true of its mineral deposits, for the whole contour of the land bespeaks exceptional opportunity in this regard. If the reports of explorers and other visitors to its mountainous fastnesses may be relied upon, as presumably they may to at least considerable degree, its subsoil wealth is not only widely scattered but widely extensive. Gold and turquoise, to indicate the two foremost items of a long list, are known to exist in distinctly paying quantities, though beyond this basic and too general fact the world of Western trade possesses little or no information. At this writing, wool and hides are the staple exports to India, and this despite the unfortunate detail that the native method of curing skins is so primitively imperfect as to result in continuous waste. Many otherwise excellent hides are at present rejected on account of their condition. On the side of agriculture, Tibet's climate will doubtless stand in the way of any broad commercial development till that far-off day when a trunk railway shall cross the Indian frontier and run through to Lhasa and the Mongolian boundary. As to India's exports northward, it remains to be written only that they are almost wholly of manufactured goods, cottons and woollens principally, though the demand for grains is increasing.

All the information at hand makes it increasingly clear that in a near future Tibet should become one of India's best customers. That it is a land full of promise, one richly to repay exploitation, is beyond argument. So it is to be expected, as well as hoped, that official encouragement and assistance will not be found wanting. On the other hand, in dealing with a folk so unaccustomed to contact with even their proximate neighbors, and so inherently suspicious as are these dwellers on the "roof of the world," it is possible to move only slowly and with caution: one false step readily may undo the work of years. "Festina lente" is an ideal motto for Calcutta's authorities to hold in mind—and yet the "make haste" is not to be forgotten in the "slowly."

LADY ASTOR is not alone in her conception of a teacher's duty as being to instruct people how to think, not what to think. It is doubtless because she realized this that she had the courage to stand sponsor for her bill—the teacher's bill—which has just become law in England but which was opposed so vigorously in some quarters during its passage through the House of Commons. If, however, the teachers of the past few decades had instructed children along these lines, there would have been no need of such a measure at all, for the young folks would have fully learned by this time how to regulate their actions from the standpoint of a rationally thought-out basis.

Increasing Child-Labor Abuses

TO THE disillusionment of those optimistic persons in the United States who claimed to be hopeful that with the readjustment of economic and industrial conditions the abuses incident to the employment of child labor would disappear, comes the announcement that a present count of children in industry would show an addition of several hundred thousands to the million or more employed in the year 1920, when the last federal census was taken. It does not appear that the economic need of this employment is greater than formerly. Indeed the exact contrary is shown. The economic status of the average American family is better now than in 1920.

With this showing it is apparent that the correction of abuses so long complained of will not come naturally or spontaneously. It is equally apparent that selfish interests in many of the states render ineffective the efforts of men and women who sense the peril to the Nation as a whole of a continuance of the lax practices which permit the employment, in factories, sweatshops, and in fields, of those who should remain in homes and schools, with time for play and recreation. No section of the United States is in a position to point the finger of scorn at its neighbor. The disregard of what should be a self-enforcing moral obligation is as conspicuous in New England as in Georgia and Alabama, and as apparent in Michigan and Oregon as in Texas and Tennessee.

Recent disclosures have fixed public attention upon the factory cities of New Jersey and the East Side sweatshops of New York City. But in the latter centers, because of the predominance of the immigrant class, it might be less difficult to condone these abuses than in those cities where there has been a greater opportunity to assimilate alien elements. But an interesting light is shed on the subject by the statement made as a result

of investigation by sympathetic inquirers that many of the employed children prefer the factories and shops to the schools because of the failure of the schools to interest them. Of course the choice is one that should not be left to a child. Many a boy and girl now grown is thankful that stern but sympathetic parents compelled attendance upon school during that purposeless period when the vocation of bus driver appeared far more alluring than a professional or business career.

Daily it is becoming more and more apparent that the only solution of the child-labor problem must come through the adoption, by inevitably slow processes, of a constitutional amendment. Public sentiment has reached the stage where this change in the organic law is demanded. There will be formidable opposition to this accomplishment, but it is undeniable that the great weight of sentiment now, more than ever before, is in favor of comprehensive federal action. The next Congress, it seems certain, will take the necessary action submitting the amendment to the several states.

Teaching Respect for the Flag

PARTICULARLY well chosen is the location for the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the national organization of the W. C. T. U., which, together with the Massachusetts State organization, will convene on Sept. 7 in Columbus, Ohio, for a week's jubilee celebration. It was the women of Ohio, that is to say, who definitely launched the crusade in 1873 for the abolition of the saloon, and in that same year called together the first national convention of temperance workers. Strangely enough, it was a Boston clergyman who first aroused them to action at that time, and the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. was formed just prior to the organization of the national convention.

The meeting this year is to take up its subject from a standpoint somewhat different from that heretofore thought of in many quarters as its basis. It will attempt to make the realization felt on every side that an insult to the flag of the United States is involved in every violation of the prohibition law, in the hope that the people may come to see that they must arouse themselves to obey the law to avoid doing something which their whole nature instinctively shrinks from doing. In this connection it is worthy of notice, in passing, that the president of the Massachusetts organization, who will, of course, attend the Columbus meeting, has declared recently that prohibition is even now working well, and that it is better enforced than most persons suppose, even at this present time.

Along the line of the flag, however, an important phase of the work which, it is hoped, will be carried on with especial vigor this coming year is with the children. The logic of this inheres in the fact that, although almost all children love and honor the flag, they oftentimes, owing to unwholesome home conditions or environmental circumstances, etc., are inclined to laugh at, and make jokes concerning, prohibition. They would not think of deliberately insulting the flag, but as to breaking the prohibition law, why should they not do so? Their parents, perhaps, do so constantly, and without apparently any qualms of conscience whatever, so that it is really no matter of surprise that the children come to look at the two incidents as altogether in different categories.

When the fact is deeply impressed upon their thought that respect for the flag involves obedience to the human regulations which have been enacted under its protection, the flag of a country really standing as the symbol of law and order, they will soon come to realize that disobedience to any of the laws of their country involves a deliberate disregard of that nation's best interests and an insult to its flag. Then much will have been accomplished toward making the dry law effective.

Editorial Notes

SO PROHIBITION in the United States is not accomplishing its purpose? Well, then, what is the explanation of the fact that, for example, in Current History Magazine for September, there are three articles on the liquor question, each of them telling the opposite story? This is what they show: (a) that during the last four years the arrests for drunkenness in America have decreased almost unbelievably; (b) that the reports of the flow of liquor from Canada to America have been greatly exaggerated, and that the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially spirits, is on the decrease, not only in the United States but also in the United Kingdom, and (c) that the withdrawals of liquor from warehouses in the United States showed a diminution of more than 50 per cent last year over the preceding one, which itself showed a similar diminution over its predecessor. It really looks as if the "failure" one hears about in some quarters so insistently should be spelled s-u-c-c-e-s-s.

IT WAS a well-sounding assurance which A. W. Powers, secretary of the American Association of Joint Stock Land Banks, conveyed to his hearers the other day in Chicago, when he declared that the farmers of the United States can solve, and are solving, their problems through the regular channels of business. However, the fact that there is considerable discontent among many American farmers today, because to them it appears that their problems are at least as far from solution as they have ever been, must not be forgotten. They realize, it is true, that their difficulties cannot all be swept out of the way by legislation, but at the same time it must be remembered that so long as injustices exist in the distribution of farm produce, equitably wrought out laws might prove of great assistance. Certain it is that some farmers would welcome legislation or anything else which would enable them more nearly to "break even" than most of them have been doing of recent years.

An Anniversary in Holland

IT WAS twenty-five years ago today in the New Church on the Dam in the city of Amsterdam that Wilhelmina was inaugurated Queen of the Netherlands. She was a slip of a girl then, barely eighteen. Holland claimed her by right of her descent through the House of Orange from William I, the Silent. And Hollanders, affectionately, called her by the diminutive Willemijntje. A girl-queen she was, but every inch a queen, and all the splendor and solemnity of the great inaugural assemblage only served to enhance her queenliness. She spoke that day, her maiden speech. There was mingling in it of girlish loveliness and high-bred courage when she declared, her voice ringing through the great building, "I make the words of my beloved father my own: 'Her Majesty the Queen can never do enough for the Netherlands.'" Then, when the oldest King of Arms had called out: "Her Majesty the Queen is inaugurated," the cry, "Leve de Koningin" was caught up within the church, carried to the waiting throngs outside, and echoed throughout the Nation. And Holland loved its Queen.

Events have wrought havoc with the world's monarchs during the quarter-century of Queen Wilhelmina's reign. William II, Emperor of Germany, who may have smiled at her inaugural from the apparent security of a more exalted throne, has found refuge in a tiny, fenced domain within his kingdom. Nicholas II, Tsar of All the Russians, was swept from his throne and into oblivion by the rush of a revolutionary tidal wave in 1917. The House of Hapsburg consists today of no more than a list of royal names and many royal buildings appropriated for the use of more democratic institutions. In the soil of Europe's empires mushroom republics have sprung up, overnight. Presidents in frock coats are shaking hands with the proletariat in the halls where kings received in state. Generals in spats live in reminiscent splendor in the neutral watering-places of Europe. It has been a hard quarter of a century for Europe's royalty.

Holland and Queen Wilhelmina have not escaped the difficulties of this confusing period. The extent of those difficulties, their significance for Holland and the world and the manner in which they were dealt with is recounted in a book, just published, "Holland Under Queen Wilhelmina," by A. J. Barnouw, professor in Columbia University. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London). Forces for peace and international conciliation were, apparently, in the ascendancy when Queen Wilhelmina was inaugurated. Within a few months The Hague, itself, became the focal center of those forces. But autocracies whose leaders failed to read the signs of the times aught blocked the progress of the conferences at The Hague. And in the night of Aug. 3, 1914, an anonymous satirist tied to the gate of the Peace Palace a notice: "For Rent."

The trials of neutrality for the Dutch people were severe. They were, so to speak, "between the devil and the deep blue sea," for, as Professor Barnouw points out, "A Hollander who, in August, 1914, had left his country for a trip around the globe, traveling all the time along the same parallel, would not have set foot on neutral ground again until he came back to his native land." But repeated alarms during the four years of war, repeated affronts to the Nation by someone or other of the belligerent powers, repeated domestic difficulties, with food supplies threatened and shipping at the mercy of roving submarines, none of these things, serious as they were, moved Holland from its neutrality.

In fact, while fighting for neutrality, Holland found time to undertake extensive internal reforms, of political and economic significance. Unemployment, due to war-time conditions, brought about, as a relief measure, an act guaranteeing municipal insurance against unemployment. Following the armistice, this act became the basis for an improved insurance project. Universal manhood suffrage and partial suffrage for women was provided for, and later the basic idea of universal suffrage was recognized.

Equally significant with these measures was the work undertaken for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee, which is winning to cultivation a whole fertile province covering an area of about 494,000 acres. Holland's dependence on imported foodstuffs was a serious problem during the war. This project reduces that dependence materially. An even stronger argument for the reclamation, however, is the Zuider Zee itself which, early in January of 1916, swept across the protecting dikes and inundated a wide area of sorely needed farm land. The new territory which Holland is thus annexing from the sea will offer employment to 40,000 agricultural laborers and homes to a population of 200,000.

Abroad, quite as much as at home, the reign of Queen Wilhelmina has brought honor and prosperity to the flag of Holland. At her accession, the population of Holland was 5,500,000, while that of the Dutch East and West Indies was approximately 33,000,000, making a total of 38,500,000 Dutch subjects. Today the population of Holland has risen to 7,000,000, while that of the Indies has increased to more than 50,000,000—a growth in 25 years of more than 53 per cent. More significant is the further fact that, from being a drain on the Nation's treasury, the Colonies have become an asset, and careful development of the industrial, political and educational resources of the island empire is working its transformation.

Thus, prosperity and peace and progress have marked the history of Holland during the 25 years just ended. However tottering the world's remaining thrones may be, that of Queen Wilhelmina was never more secure. It is founded on a firmer rock than autocracy—the rock of love, the love of subjects for their Queen. "We Wilhelmina" is the standing introduction to each new law proclaimed," concludes Professor Barnouw, "for the law is the royal will defined with the co-operation of Parliament. And it is the will of the people that it be so, as long, at least, as the royal power remains vested in the House of Orange. Disruption in endless ramifications may cross and recross the rugged rock of national unity, but rock it is, a solid rupture-proof mass under its cracked surface, on which the monarchy of the House of Orange is firmly built."

A Changed Attitude of Western Thought

How would you say it, questions The Villager, briefly if you were asked to describe the change which these ten years have wrought in the thoughts of men; what governing idea do you think would most adequately express your understanding of the alteration? Would you select the new idea of war? Of peace? The new point of view concerning property? Concerning the function of government?

For our own part, we should not pitch upon any of these; we should instance as most eloquent of the Zeitgeist the changed attitude of the Western mind toward Eastern life; this seems to us to include all the other changes.